

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



ARRIVALS FOR THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 86.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at 43, Redcliffe-gardens, the wife of Major William Salmond, Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 18th inst., Lady Grantley, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th inst., at New Braddan Church, Isle of Man, by the Rev. W. Drury, Vicar of the parish, assisted by his son, the Rev. T. W. Drury, Rector of Chesterfield, and the Rev. Theodore Chapman, Chaplain of Laxey, David Duke, Esq., of Great Easton, Leicestershire, fifth son of T. O. Duke, Esq., of 87, High-street, Clapham, London, to Henrietta Gertrude, youngest twin daughter of Edward Dumergue, Esq., of Douglas, Isle of Man, retired Captain of H.M. Madras Army. India and Australia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

At Craigmuir, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B., on the 9th inst., Helen Mary Dorothy Goldie-Scott, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Goldie-Scott, of Craigmuir, M.D., Surgeon 79th Highlanders, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, great-granddaughter of Darcy Lever, of Alkington Hall, Lancashire, and grandniece of General Sir Robert Scott, K.C.B., in her 13th year.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., at 4, Hyde-park-terrace, Charlotte Mary, widow of Henry David Blyth, Esq., of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, in her 62nd year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

GOODWOOD RACES.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, and MONDAY, JULY 25, SPECIAL FAST TRAINS FROM VICTORIA, for Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Draxton, Chichester, Havant (for Havant Island), and Portsmouth (for Southsea and the Isle of Wight). SPECIAL TRAINS, for SERVANTS, HORSES, and CARRIAGES only, will leave VICTORIA at 7.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., on Saturday, July 23, and 6.45 a.m., 7.45 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., on Monday, July 25.

Horses and Carriages for the above Stations will not be conveyed by any other Trains from Victoria on these days.

ON ALL FOUR DAYS OF THE RACES A SPECIAL TRAIN (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) will leave Kensington 7.10 a.m., Victoria 7.30 a.m., London Bridge 7.55 a.m.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS-TRAIN (1st and 2nd Class) will leave Kensington at 8.40 a.m., Victoria 9.0 a.m., and London Bridge 9.5 a.m. Return Fares, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

An EXTRA SPECIAL EXPRESS-TRAIN (First Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return Fare, 3s.

FORTNIGHTLY TICKETS for the Goodwood, Brighton, and Lewes Race Meetings. First-Class Tickets (not transferable), available from Saturday, July 23, to Saturday, Aug. 6, inclusive. Price, 4s.

TICKETS for the Special Trains, also the Fortnightly Tickets, may be obtained previously at the London Bridge and Victoria Stations, also at the West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square, which offices will remain open till Ten p.m. on July 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

(By order.) J. P. KILGOUR, General Manager.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.25 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 6.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order.) J. P. KILGOUR, General Manager.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday as under:—

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
July 22—Dep. 8.30 a.m.	Dep. 8.40 a.m.	Arr. 10.5 p.m.
" 23—" 9.35 "	" 9.45 "	" 12.35 a.m.
" 24—" 11.30 "	" 11.40 "	" 12.45 a.m.
" 25—" 11.30 "	" 11.40 "	" 12.45 a.m.
" 26—" 6.50 "	" 7.0 "	" 6.40 p.m.
" 27—" 7.15 "	" 7.30 "	" 6.40 "
" 28—" 7.15 "	" 7.30 "	" 6.40 "
" 29—" 7.15 "	" 7.30 "	" 6.40 "
" 30—" 7.55 "	" 8.5 "	" 7.17 "

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

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Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

ROUEN.—TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.

TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldborough, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea).

Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weeley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldborough, or Southwold.

For full particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.

London, July, 1881. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1881.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from MAY 2 to OCT. 31, 1881.

For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

Derby, April, 1881. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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the oldest established and most popular Entertainment in the World, and

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PRINCE OF WALES'

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF INDIAN PRESENTS.

Admission One Shilling. Excursionists Sixpence.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION

will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 1. Admission (from Eight a.m. to Seven

p.m.), 1s. Catalogue, 1s.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING

EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition will be Open in the Evening from MONDAY,

JULY 25, to MONDAY, AUG. 1 (Bank Holiday), from Eight to Eleven. Admission,

6d.; Catalogue, 6d. On Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be 6d.

On other days it will be as usual.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—THE FORTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN

WATER-COLOURS. Open from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—The NINETY-FIFTH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY,

JULY 30. From Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

3, Pall-mall East. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

None, we dare say, will more heartily welcome the approaching close of the London Season than the members of the Royal family; certainly few have more fairly earned holiday rest by downright and unobtrusive hard work. For various reasons, not the least of which is inability to sustain prolonged fatigue, her Majesty takes no part in state ceremonials, except in occasional Drawingrooms and still more occasional reviews, such as the Volunteer march past of Saturday week. But can it be said that the Sovereign is not fairly represented as the leader of society when her sons and daughters take their full share in promoting the educational, social, and philanthropic movements of the day? There is undoubted truth in the current remark that the Prince of Wales is, during the season, one of the hardest worked of her Majesty's subjects. Captious people—if such there be—at all events those whose estimate of the honours of Royalty excludes its responsibilities, may be reminded that, during the tropical temperature of the past week, when most people have tried to restrict active engagements, the members of the Royal family have gone through with theirs. We have seen Princess Beatrice taking the leading part in opening a Loan Art Exhibition at Windsor, to which the Queen largely contributed. Upon her elder brother the demands have been more pressing. The Prince of Wales has encouraged with his presence the successful meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of Derby; on the following day he was the chief guest at the hospitable board of the Lord Mayor, when the claims of our vast colonial empire were seasonably advocated; and two days later his Royal Highness laid a "granite shaft" of the central institution for the Advancement of Technical Education at South Kensington, which is being erected through the liberality of the City Guilds and Corporation of London on a plot of land granted at a nominal rent by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, of whom the Prince is the President. Not less active in such service have been other members of the Royal family. On Saturday, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught opened the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney-heath; and the Duke of Edinburgh, following up his visit to the great Russian stronghold in the Baltic, was last week with the Reserve Squadron at Kiel, exchanging hospitalities with the heads of the German navy at that port, and helping to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries. When it is also remembered that, on more than one occasion during the season, the Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold) has stood forward, at Nottingham and elsewhere, to help, by his presence and thoughtful addresses, the claims of education and culture, there is abundant reason for grateful recognition of the meritorious services of the Queen's sons and daughters in promoting the elevation and progress of the nation.

Nor is there any valid reason why such things should not be appraised at their real value. Constituted as society is in this country, the favour and active support of Royalty is an appreciable element of success. The zealous advocacy of our Princes has given a great and widely-extended impetus to the movement for the promotion of technical knowledge. And with regard to Saturday's banquet at the Mansion House, our Colonial fellow-subjects will read with pride and pleasure that the Heir Apparent has identified himself with the Royal Colonial Institute, which more than any other associated body represents them in the mother country, and that he has come forward to advocate their claims to adequate recognition at a time when his two sons are on a visit to the Antipodes, and are receiving from the Australians a cordial welcome which has evoked the grateful acknowledgments of their Royal parents. The representative gathering of Saturday night is in all respects adapted to draw closer the relations between England and her colonies, which may be none the less abiding because they are to a great extent founded on sentiment. Although each is free to sever the connection, not a word was heard on this occasion that would tend to hasten it. "I cannot," said the Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Kimberley), with emphasis—"imagine a time when the people of this country, whatever may be their views among themselves, will be indifferent to the magnificent heritage which we have received from our forefathers. It is sufficient to look around us to see that we hold an empire second to none, perhaps superior to all,

which have existed in the world;" for it represents a great idea—"a united British Empire." There is therefore good reason to accept the political creed of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who says he has great faith in the future of the English people throughout the world. "Wherever Englishmen set their foot," said the right hon. gentleman, "they grow and prosper. They have learnt the habit of self-government, and are well acquainted with constitutional forms, and they carry with them English customs, English habits, and English institutions. Thus we have a great colonial empire compacted together of colonists from the old country, all loyal subjects of the Crown." While such sentiments can be cordially reciprocated at home and abroad, there is no fear that the bonds which unite the various members of the British Empire will be loosened, and we may sincerely hope, with the Speaker, that they will "become closer and closer from generation to generation."

For the moment, the climate of the mother country and the greater part of her colonial possessions seems to be almost assimilated. The "wave of heat" which is passing over us produces results as characteristic as the rigours of winter, though different in kind. It is difficult to say which extreme tends most to prostrate the susceptible human frame and interfere with the ordinary habits of life. A blazing sun, the thermometer reaching to 90 deg. in the shade, is precipitating changes that are in a sense revolutionary. They are bringing to an abrupt close the London season; visibly thinning the serried ranks on either side of the Speaker's chair; checking, if not thwarting, the factious tactics of the Home Rulers; paralysing, to some extent—though not in respect to the Queen's Prize—the rifle-shooting of our gallant volunteers in the "Canvas City;" driving thousands prematurely to the seaside; perceptibly slackening business activity; and so ripening the crops that the produce of many a field has already fallen before the reaper's sickle. As usual, however, our American cousins beat us out of the field. The suffocating temperature in the United States has at times obliged an entire suspension of industrial life, and has, alas! claimed a holocaust of victims. More than four hundred persons have been stricken down by the heat in one city alone—Cincinnati, which stands in a hollow, with mountains around. We can almost envy the citizens of the Union those fierce tornadoes which, while destroying property by wholesale, cool the air, and restore exhausted nature in a few hours.

Whether or not the fiery heat of the summer is in any way responsible, we have to deplore what seems to be the premature loss of the Dean of Westminster. Dean Stanley died after little more than a week's illness, which on Friday, the 15th, took an aggravated form, and on Monday night brought to an abrupt close an honoured and brilliant career. The late Dean was a pupil, a disciple with much broader tendencies, and the loving biographer, of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. His lectures on the Eastern Church and on the Jewish Church, delivered more than twenty years ago, when he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, placed him in the front rank of ecclesiastical writers, and soon afterwards induced Lord Palmerston to place at his disposal the Deanery of Westminster. Dr. Stanley had the courage of his opinions; but the many controversies in which he was engaged—and they began at a very early period—were conducted by him with singular moderation, fairness, and suavity. The liberality of his ecclesiastical and religious views was incompatible with sectional bitterness and bigotry, though his boldness in expressing them was apt to give offence. Dean Stanley abhorred persecution as much as he favoured comprehension. In his later years he aimed to become the mediator between opposite and conflicting schools in the Church, and to find a broad basis on which all might agree to dwell together in unity. His strenuous efforts to abolish ecclesiastical tests, especially in respect to subscription, and the antagonistic position he took up in Convocation, together with his abstract way of regarding doctrinal Christianity, created an unfortunate prejudice as to his personal opinions, which his own declarations and discourses hardly sufficed to remove. But no one, however distrustful of his religious professions, will deny to Dean Stanley the attributes of a fascinating and picturesque writer—as witness his "Sinai and Palestine," the fruits of his Eastern tour with the Prince of Wales—his earnest desire to impregnate common life with a manly religious spirit; and his pervading anxiety to make the Anglican Church, according to his ideal conceptions, a truly national and comprehensive Church. His decease brings to an end a career marked by much simplicity and independence. The lamented Dean was, for personal and other reasons, a favourite at Court, but outside the Court he had a very wide circle of literary friends and admirers. He was unusually respected by Dissenters, however they might differ from him, by reason of his freedom from prejudice and his *bonhomie*, and among the artisan class his loss will be deplored as that of a sincere and unpretending friend who aimed in various ways to promote their welfare. Convocation concurs with the Queen in regarding the death of Dean Stanley as "a national loss," and of few other subjects has the Sovereign of these realms ventured openly to speak as her most "trusted friend and adviser."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The same terrible malady, erysipelas, that killed the great English philosopher John Stuart Mill, has, with swift scythe, mown down the life of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster. It is very sad to read in the *St. James's Gazette* of Tuesday, in an eloquent and touching tribute to the illustrious Englishman just taken from us, these words—

Only five days ago Dean Stanley wrote to us a very characteristic letter, in which, responding to a suggestion that a monument should be raised to mark the "common pit" into which the bodies of the great Protector's kinsfolk and friends were cast when they were turned out of Westminster Abbey, he said that he had already taken thought about it: and would erect a monument to "those heroes and victims of popular triumph and popular vengeance" as soon as he could find a fit motto from some great English writer to inscribe upon it. These are the last words he ever wrote for the public; and now his own grave is being prepared.

The accomplished Dean, had a little time been granted him, would have found, I should say, but scant difficulty in lighting on a suitable inscription for a monument to mark the "common pit" into which the ashes of "those heroes and victims of popular triumph and popular vengeance" were flung at the Restoration. To students of Milton's prose works, such an inscription will at once occur. Take the following passage from the treatise "Of Reformation in England":—

They, undoubtedly, that by their labours, counsels, and prayers, have been earnest for the common good of religion and their country, shall receive above the inferior orders of the blessed the regal addition of principalities, legions, and thrones into their glorious titles, and in supereminence of beatific vision progressing the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity, shall clasp inseparable hands with joy and bliss, in overmeasure for ever.

These are magnificent lines; but to the minds of some scholars the benediction is surpassed in splendour by the awful malediction which follows:—

But they contrary, that by the impairing and diminishing of the true faith and the distresses and servitude of their country, aspire to high dignity, rule, and promotion . . . shall be thrown down eternally into the darkest and deepest gulf, where, under the despicable control, the trample and spurn of all the other damned, that, in the anguish of their tortures, shall have no other ease than to exercise a raving and bestial tyranny over them, as their slaves and negroes, they shall remain in that plight for ever, the basest, the lowermost, the most dejected, most under-foot and downtrodden vassals of perdition.

Of a surety John Milton knew how to curse as well as how to bless. Nearly as noble, but much more soothing than Milton's praise of the Puritans and anathemas on the Prelatists is the last of Dryden's "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell":—

His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blessed
Where piety and valour jointly go.

Alas! the ashes of the Great Dictator rested in no "peaceful urn." His headless and dishonoured corpse was flung into the "common pit," beneath Tyburn gallows; and his punegyrist lived to write some very beautiful and very fulsome verses on the death of the King who sanctioned the outrages wreaked on the remains of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton:—the immaculate Charles II.

The entire press of England, France, Germany, and the United States is resounding with praises of the erudite scholar, the eloquent writer, the enlightened Broad Churchman, and good man who has just passed away. I wait anxiously for the sound of one voice which should uprise in honour of the Dean—the voice of Matthew Arnold.

"R. D. F." suggests, with reference to the construction of railway carriages, that the existing divisions between the compartments should be fitted with windows similar to those in the doors—such windows being susceptible of being pulled up or down on either side, and provided with roller blinds, so as to secure privacy if required. Means of communication with the guard should be also supplied. As to the question of "privacy," it appears to me that a great deal of nonsense is being talked about it. A railway carriage is a public and not a private conveyance; and we have no right to expect privacy therein unless we engage an entire compartment. For example, a young lady travelling alone may find herself in the company of a dowager, a dust contractor, a lawyer, a licensed victualler, and a school-boy, all total strangers to her. Can she take any harm from there being a window in the compartment through which, were the blind pulled up, would be visible an Oxonian and an old maid, a Quaker and a French actress, a Bishop and a betting man? The only people who are entitled to entire privacy in a train are invalids and newly made brides. There are invalid carriages. Let there be Honeymoon carriages.

I have received a bolster of printed and written documents referring to a London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination. I have forwarded them to a friend of mine who is Honorary Secretary to the Societies for Abolishing the Compulsory Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; for the Re-enactment of the Corn Laws, the Re-establishment of the Practice of Burning Witches Alive, the Restoration of Temple Bar, the Re-opening of the Fleet Ditch, and the Promotion of Infectious Diseases.

All the way from Rio de Janeiro and from "P. W. H." comes the riddle about Noah's Ark, and the "pair of soles and eels" solution. By this time, perhaps, my respected Brazilian correspondent will have learned through the "Echoes" that Archbishop Whately never propounded the Noah's Ark riddle at all.

Last Sunday evening in the Lyceum Theatre there were grand doings in honour of the Court Company of the Duke of Meiningen. You see that I am not quite certain as to whether they should be properly called the "Meiningers" or the "Meiningeners," so that I was fain to resort to some slight circumlocution. The most prominent members of this accomplished troupe of artists were invited by Mr. Henry Irving to "partake of" (observe "partake," "Atlas") a grand com-

plimentary farewell banquet. It was originally intended that the symposium should be held in the old dining-room of the "Sublime Society of Steaks;" but the list of guests having overflowed the normal margin, the dinner was held on the stage, which was screened off from the auditorium by the sumptuous crimson velvet curtain. Ball-room scenery decked the walls; ball-room chandeliers were suspended from the "flies," and the spectacle was altogether a curiously novel and picturesque one. When I say that Gunter was the caterer, the quality of the *menu* may be at once imagined.

Mr. Irving made an admirable host; and his after-dinner utterances were felicitous, unconstrained, and as earnest as they were modest. There was also some capital speaking, both in German and in English. Mr. Toole, remembering that in the play of "Julius Caesar" it is mentioned that "Cicero spoke Greek," addressed himself to his auditors in the "Deutsche Sprache"—that is to say, German *à la* Toole. Speeches in the Teutonic tongue were also delivered by Mr. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. W. Beattie Kingston; and Herr Barnay spoke not only in his native tongue but in English, of which, when he came among us, he did not know one word. Altogether, the German and English guests were a band of brothers; and, these many years past, I have not enjoyed myself so thoroughly as I did on Sunday last. Remember, it was the only night on which the Meiningen Company could come.

From Wath, Ripon, writes "R. H.": "Will you kindly tell me in 'The Echoes' why on our bronze coinage the contracted form of Britannia is 'Britt,' and not 'Brit.'? I have asked in vain for information on this point in many quarters." I happened, by the merest chance, to have a halfpenny by me when my correspondent's note arrived, and was able, by means of a strong magnifying glass, to verify his statement. Why "Britt," instead of "Brit."? Will the merest schoolboy oblige with an answer? I fancy myself that "Britt." is a contraction of the genitive plural "Britanniarum," and not of Britannia, who, according to Dr. Cobham Brewer ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable"), was first struck on our coins by the Romans, and whose effigy was converted at the Restoration into a likeness of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland. We write the province of "Brittany," not "Britany." But this is merely conjectural. In the "Orbis Antiqui Descriptio" (Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1866) the country of Britain is called "Britannia."

"Atlas," in the *World*, is much exercised because "the eminent incarcerated always partake of such and such delicacies at their meals." A private individual only *eats* but the distinguished jail-bird *partakes of*. I think that I can throw a little light on the mystery which perplexes "Atlas." Much of the information concerning the sayings and doings of distinguished criminals, or supposed criminals, is furnished to the newspapers by certain ingenious and industrious persons who in olden times used rudely to be called "penny-a-liners." They are now, with a little more courtesy, styled "occasional reporters." These gentlemen are paid according to the length of their printed communications—so much a line; and it is manifestly their interest to make their communications as lengthy as possible. Now, "eat" is only one word. "Partake of" make two. I will put a more typical case. An experienced "occasional reporter" would write, "The prisoner, who had passed several hours in apparently undisturbed slumber, was awakened by the two warders in attendance in the condemned cell at five in the morning. Soon afterwards he was supplied with breakfast, consisting of hot coffee, a couple of eggs, a rasher of bacon, and toast, of all of which he partook heartily." The inexperienced "liner" would simply write, "The prisoner rose at five a.m., and made a hearty breakfast."

Mem.: I believe that it was once contemplated by the fraternity of "liners" to erect a statue (in "flimsy") to their distinguished colleague who first christened a church bell the "Iron Tongue of Time pealing from the Belfry of St. So-and-So's Church." There is a diverting essay on the tribulations of "liners" (they are a very worthy, industrious, and unobtrusive class of workers) in one of Washington Irving's London essays—"Buckthorne and his Friends," if I remember aright.

No, "Atlas;" "the late lamented Mr. Rush" did not "partake of roast sucking-pig in the condemned cell." It so happens that, more than thirty years ago, I had a great deal to do with Mr. James Blomfield Rush. I went down to Norwich, and was present at the villanous assassin's examination. I went down again to see him tried; and ultimately I saw him hanged in front of Norwich Castle. I remember, as though it were yesterday, roaming through the rooms of Stanfield Hall, and seeing the moat dragged for the weapon with which Rush was supposed to have done his hideous deed. You will remember that this weapon was not discovered until many months after the murderer's execution. It was found in a muck-heap on the farm of which he had been a tenant.

Mr. Rush never had any roast sucking-pig in the condemned cell. He partook, however, of such a delicacy in the interval between his arrest and his trial; and during that interval he was permitted, in common with other prisoners possessed of pecuniary means, to obtain provisions from the outside. I remember seeing his autograph order addressed to the hotel-keeper who supplied the "eminent incarcerated" in Norwich Castle. To the best of my recollection, it ran thus—"Roast Pig to-day, and plenty of plum sauce, J. B. R." Of course, I am open to correction from minuter students of criminal lore.

While half London is complaining that it is melting, the other half is "sneezing its head off," so to speak. People with a normally inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane sneeze twenty or thirty times in succession, and fancy

that they have caught "hay fever" or summer catarrh." The kindest of noble ladies has sent me a bottle of "Alkaram," and I am continually sniffing at the mystic compound; but do not you think that at least half our present colds in the head are due much less to "hay fever" or "summer catarrh" than to sitting in draughts? The heat by day has been dreadful (I like it) and at night intolerable; and the cry that the heat, like Macbeth, has "murdered sleep" is rife in the land.

All the remedies for insomnia are being tried. I mean all the innocuous ones. There is the change of bed remedy, as recommended by Dr. Franklin. There is the trying to count up to a thousand remedy. Smoking an imaginary pipe, and trying to think that you see the smoke curling upwards, is not a bad combatant of sleeplessness. My own cure on the rare occasions when I cannot sleep is to try to enumerate in my mind all the departments in the French Republic and their *chefs lieux* and *sous-préfectures*. It must not be forgotten that if you be endowed or have acquired a high power of volition, you may sleep literally at will, either by night or by day. Napoleon I., who possessed one of the strongest wills ever possessed by a human being, could sleep, during his career of active life, whenever he liked. The process for attaining such a result is, I take it, resolutely to "turn off the tap" of mental observation and reflection and obstinately to persist in thinking of nothing at all. Try it. But Napoleon at St. Helena, with the incentives for exercising his mighty will, all crushed and dead, suffered grievously from intermittent sleeplessness.

But this heat, I take it, vanquishes even the most potent volition. Then we rush to open the windows on every side, and proceed to catch cold and to "sneeze our heads off." In Seville, during the summer nights, when the torrid temperature makes repose in the bed-rooms almost an impossibility, the entire family descend to the *patio*, or court-yard of the house, where, under an awning, slumber comes swiftly and softly. If there be a murmuring fountain in the *patio* sleep is even sooner propitiated, and the atmosphere is deliciously cooled. The interiors of London houses are not often provided with fountains. What do you say to sleeping in the scullery, and allowing the tap over the sink to dribble in a moderate manner? Seriously, do you know that you may materially cool the air of your sleeping apartment by keeping open as wide a surface of cold water as ever you can in the adjoining bath-room? Half fill the bath itself; fill the sponge and sitz baths; let them thus remain during the whole night, and see what the effect will be. The broad surface of water also "lays the dust," they say. It is certain that the old Dutch painters, when they could not set up their studios on the banks of a canal, always kept a large tub of cold water in the room in which they painted. The water "laid the dust" and prevented it from mingling with their pigments.

Mem.: I should like to see the experiment tried of surrounding hospitals for typhus and smallpox with moats.

I am glad to learn that the Lancaster Amateur Dramatic Club have been enabled, after deducting all expenses, to hand to that most deserving institution the Middlesex Hospital the handsome sum of one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, being the outcome of the club's performance of the "School for Scandal" at the Royalty Theatre on Monday, the eleventh instant. Likewise is Mr. F. C. Burnand, Fierce Assailant of the Giant Humbug and Facetious Flamen of all the Benevolent and Beneficent Deities, able to inform me that, in generous response to a beautiful little poem in *Punch*, called "The Children's Cry" (written, I think, by Mr. Clement Scott), he has received more than one hundred and seventy pounds in aid of a fund to assist in giving the poorer classes of children in the metropolis that sweetest of boons, a Day in the Country. I am going to a Garden Party this afternoon, and shall Beg lustily, with no fear of the Charity Organisation Society before my eyes. I wonder what the C. O. S. would have said to a nun who nursed me once in a dire sickness. We paid her convent a guinea a week for her services; but she had just come from nursing a sick man who had no money at all. "*Le malheureux!*" said the Sister; "*Je devais sortir chaque jour pour mendier son pain et le mien.*"

"Si. Quid" tells me that the expression, "in this connection," like many other so called "Americanisms," has a better claim to be considered old English, and is to be found in "Hervey's Reflections in a Flower-Garden," published more than a hundred and forty years ago.

I have a little query to ask on my own account; and I ask it in all sincerity. Is it not generally supposed that the couplet—

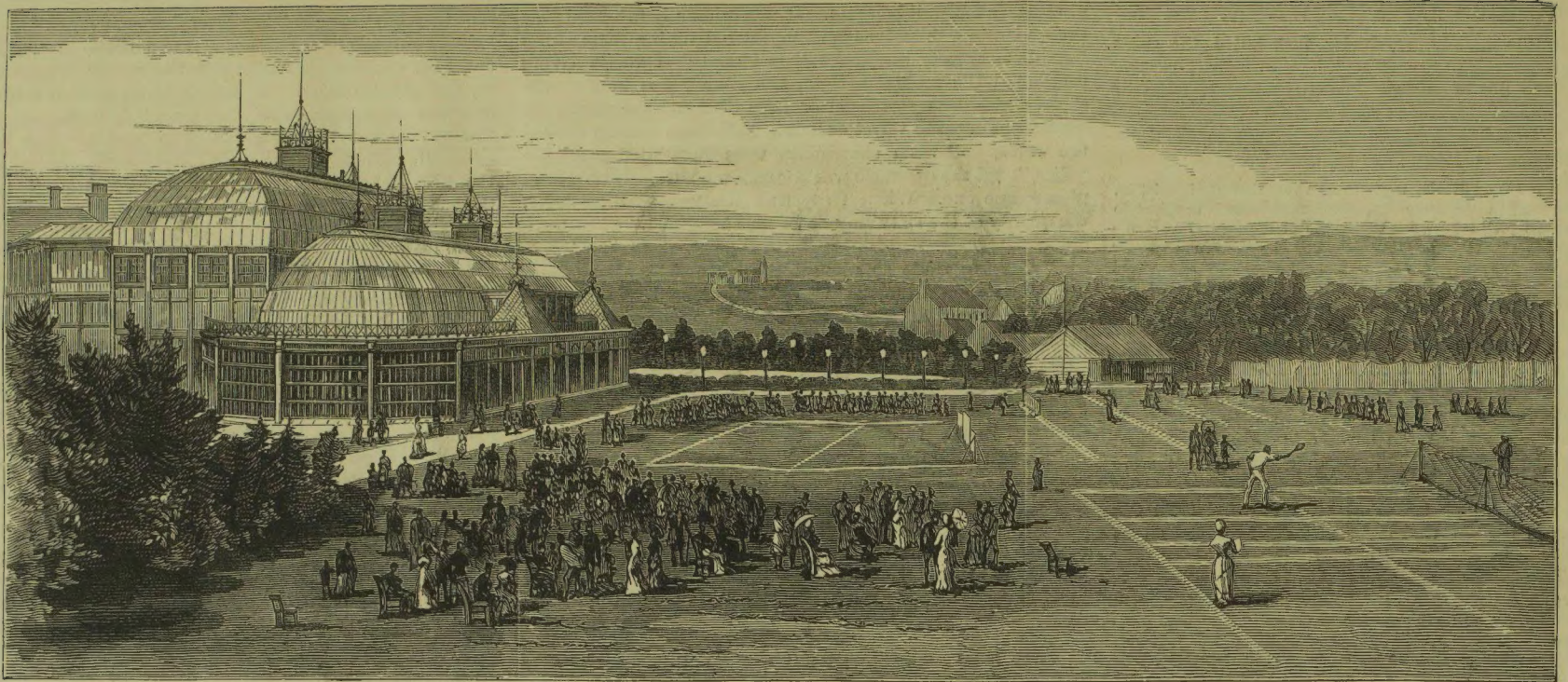
Those who in quarrels interpose
Must often wipe a—well, an ensanguined—nose.

is in Hudibras? I am not in the least ashamed to ask the question. Hudibras is a very lengthy poem. I have no Concordance to it; and it would take me an entire day (which I cannot spare) carefully to read the cantos from beginning to end. They comprise some thousands of lines. Why I ask the question is that I find the couplet "Those who in quarrels," &c., in Gay's Fables, "The Mastiff." I do not turn to the Fables once in five years; but I bought a small morocco-bound duodecimo edition the other day, with one hundred exquisite woodcuts, some of which I fancy must be by Bewick.

I consulted, but in vain, Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), and the same author's "Reader's Handbook" (Chatto and Windus). In the first-named compilation, under the head of "Quarrel," I found quoted from the "Mort d'Arthur":—

Quarrelles gwayntly swappex thorowe knyghtes
With iryne so wekly that wynch they never.

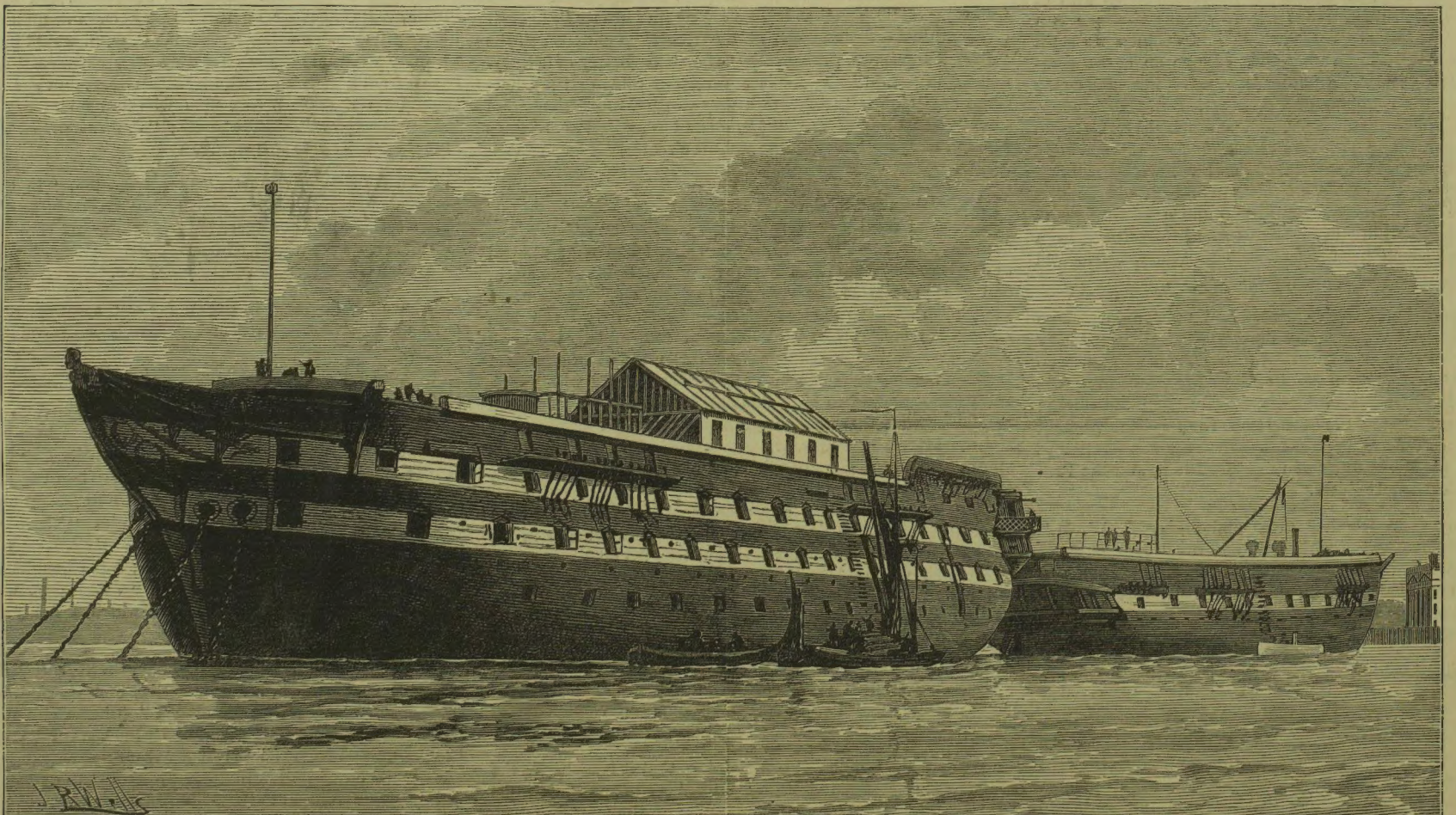
But there was nothing about quarrels in connection with noses.
G. A. S.



THE DEVONSHIRE PARK LAWN TENNIS GROUND, EASTBOURNE.—SEE PAGE 74.



THE VYRNWY NEW WATERWORKS FOR LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 74.



THE SMALLPOX HULKS, ATLAS AND ENDYMION, AT DEPTFORD CREEK.—SEE PAGE 74.



DEVONSHIRE PARK, EASTBOURNE.

The agreeable and fashionable Sussex coast watering-place at the Beachy Head extremity of the South Downs has made great progress of late years, and its attractions will this summer be acknowledged by a host of visitors. There is not a finer pleasure-ground anywhere, belonging to a town of this class, than Devonshire Park, named after the Duke, who is the chief proprietor of Eastbourne. With its commodious Pavilion, and its cricket-ground and lawn-tennis ground, eleven acres in extent, which are shown in our Illustration, it affords the most ample convenience for social recreation. The grounds, it will be seen, are well wooded and inclosed, and are shielded by the Downs from rough winds; there are thirty lawn-tennis courts in the Park, twenty on the upper level. The whole of these grounds, as well as the Floral Hall, are now illuminated at night by Messrs. Siemens' system of electric lighting, the apparatus being worked by two 10-horse power engines, at the base of the Swimming Baths. It is intended to display the electric light along the whole sea-front of Eastbourne, a length of nearly three miles.

THE VYRNWY WATERWORKS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, on Thursday week, met the Earl of Powis and other gentlemen of Mid-Wales, of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, at a place named Llanwyddyn, for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the structure designed to supply water to Liverpool and its neighbourhood.

The site of the projected artificial lake is about six miles south-east of Bala Lake over the Bwlch-y-Groes Pass. It consists of a long narrow tract of valley land at an elevation of 780 feet above the sea level. It is inclosed, except at the nether end, by the high rugged silurian rocks of the district. Geologists believe that at a remote period it was a lake similar in dimensions to that of Bala, to which it has a close resemblance in formation and area. Into this valley flow innumerable streams and rivulets from the mountain sides, which unite to form the river Vyrnwy. At its lower end the valley narrows to a breadth of only 300 yards, through which the river flows through a deep rocky gorge. At this point the retaining embankment will be constructed, the rocks on either side forming natural supports for the structure. This will be the principal engineering work to be performed. In order to obtain a solid foundation strong enough to carry so heavy a superstructure and also to be impervious to water, the embankment will be sunk to the depth of about 40 ft. below the present earth level, and will be built upwards to a further height of 84 ft. above the present valley bottom, making the aggregate height of the masonry about 120 ft. from base to parapet. Its width at the base will be over 100 ft., which will gradually recede until at the top it forms a carriage-road and footway 17 ft. wide. The water which the Liverpool Corporation are required still to pour into the bed of the Vyrnwy will be discharged through culverts in the lower portion of the embankment, these culverts being controlled by sluices; and when the lake becomes surcharged with water the surplus will pass away through perforations in the upper lines of the embankment.

The area of the watershed which will naturally drain into the Vyrnwy reservoir is 17,583 acres. The freehold of the greater portion has already been purchased by the Liverpool Corporation, in order to provide against the possibility of contamination by mining, quarrying, or other operations in the district. This watershed, it is anticipated, will suffice for the requirements of Liverpool for many years; but, whenever the necessity arises for extension, there are schemes in reserve for turning the rivers Conway and Marchant into the Vyrnwy. The quality of the water is described by analysts as the purest and best for potable purposes. The reservoir is sufficiently high to allow its contents to flow to Liverpool by natural gravitation. In a direct line the distance between Liverpool and Vyrnwy is forty-six miles, but the intervening country is so mountainous and irregular that the actual length of the aqueduct will be sixty-seven miles. It will be formed partly by tunnelling and partly by cast-iron pipes. The aqueduct will commence at the reservoir by a tunnel seven feet in diameter and two and a quarter miles long, piercing the contiguous mountain. There will be alternate pipes and tunnels, as the nature of the ground necessitates, with relieving reservoirs en route to lessen the pressure on the mains. The line will pass through Oswestry, Malpas, Beeston, through Delamere Forest, under the River Weaver, and across the Mersey at a point about three miles above the Runcorn railway viaduct, thence to the existing Corporation reservoir at Prescot, where it will be united with the present distributing service. The cost of the first section of the Vyrnwy scheme—all that is now undertaken—is computed at a million and a quarter sterling. The Corporation are under Parliamentary obligation to provide a water supply to the towns of St. Helens, Widnes, Warrington, and Oswestry, as soon as the Vyrnwy water comes into use, which it is expected to do in 1885. If the yield of the new works is as large as is promised, it will enable Liverpool to dispense with its magnificent reservoirs at Rivington, and these will become available for the use of other parts of South Lancashire.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed by the Earl of Powis, in the presence of nearly two hundred guests, invited by the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, and a large assembly of spectators. The following was the inscription on the stone:—"Corporation of Liverpool Vyrnwy Waterworks. This first stone was laid on the 14th July, 1881, by the Right Hon. Edward James, third Earl of Powis; William Bowen Forwood, Mayor; Anthony Bowen Forwood, Chairman of the Water Committee; Thomas Rigby, Deputy-Chairman. The Act of Parliament authorising the construction of the Vyrnwy Waterworks received the Royal Assent on the 6th August, 1880. The late John Hays Wilson, Chairman of the Water Committee. Thomas Hawksley and George Fredk. Deacon, Engineers. Joseph Rayner, Town Clerk." A luncheon was given by the Corporation at the Workman's Hall, Llanwyddyn.

The Plynllymmon scheme for supplying Aberystwith with water has been almost completed, the sixteen miles of pipes have been laid, and the lake on the mountain tapped fourteen feet below the surface. The lake is upwards of eleven acres in extent, and the water is of the purest in the United Kingdom. The works have been carried out at a cost of about £16,000. The supply of water is practically unlimited.

A meeting of Turkish bondholders was held on Monday afternoon at the Cannon-street Hotel, to consider the advisability of concurring in the request that the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., should proceed to Constantinople to make a satisfactory arrangement of the Turkish debt in co-operation with the representative of the French bondholders. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. E. Pleydell Bouverie, president of the council of foreign bondholders. A resolution in favour of the mission of Mr. Bourke was passed.

Extra Supplement.

"HER FIRST OFFER."

The subject of Mr. Brewtall's picture, at the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, seems to belong to the domestic life of the higher class of English gentry in the early years of this century, about the time of Jane Austen's novels; and this young lady, standing with her father beneath the trees of his park, might have been "Emma," the daughter of Mr. Woodhouse, of Hartfield. She has received a letter from some aspiring lover, whose suit, to guess from the tender anxiety that gives a soft expression to her face, she feels much inclined to favour; but, with the dutiful behaviour of young ladies at that period, she has lost not an hour in bringing it to her father; and, having met him in his morning walk, is now respectfully awaiting his decision. This excellent maidenly example should not be lost on the girls of the present age; but they have their own ideas and sentiments, which have already been recognised in the works of contemporary novelists and artists. We have a recollection of a picture by Mr. Millais, exhibited some years ago, entitled "Trust Me!" in which the young lady was holding such a letter behind her back, and frankly looking up into her father's face, with the air of conscious innocence fortified by a considerable degree of moral courage, as much as to say, "I know how to take care of myself!" Parents and guardians must make the best of it, and put up with the spirit of these times.

THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL SHIPS.

We gave some account last week of the visit of the President of the Local Government, and the members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, to the old ships or hulks Atlas and Endymion, which have been lent by the Admiralty to serve for a temporary smallpox hospital, moored in the Thames at Deptford Creek, and not far above Greenwich Pier. We now present an Illustration of those vessels, which have been skilfully fitted up for this service by Messrs. A. and C. Harston, architects to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Atlas was a hundred-gun line-of-battle ship, of an extinct type; she was constructed twenty-five years ago, but was never placed in commission. She is built of wood, with iron stringers, and was a steamer of 3732-horse power. She has a capacity of 3318 tons old measurement, or 5260 tons new measurement. It is the Atlas which is to be used as the hospital-ship, containing three hospital wards between decks. The smaller, Endymion, which will be used for administrative offices, was a timber-built steam-frigate of 1620-horse power, carrying twenty-two guns; and her dimensions give a capacity of 2486 tons old measurement, or 3197 tons new measurement. These ships seem to be very suitable and well prepared for the special purpose. They are connected by a gangway.

The vessels can be boarded either from Greenwich Pier by skiff, or from the private landing-place of the Board, known as Potter's Ferry, Isle of Dogs, close to the North Greenwich Station of the Great Eastern Railway from Fenchurch-street.

An ambulance station has been established at George-street, London-fields, a position central to the several parishes assigned to the ships. On the premises here will be kept the horses and ambulances, and staff of drivers necessary for the transfer of patients from their homes to the ships, via Potter's Ferry, Millwall. An officer, responsible for the management of the establishment, with four nurses, will reside at the George-street station. These, with eight horses, four drivers, and two stablemen, and four ambulances will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to meet present requirements. The ambulance station will be in telephonic communication with the offices at Norfolk-street. Upon the discovery of a case of smallpox in any one of the parishes or unions allocated to the ship, a telegram will be dispatched by the parochial officer to the office at Norfolk-street, where immediate directions for the prompt removal of the patient will be conveyed by the telephone to the ambulance station. The ambulance, specially constructed by Messrs. Holmes, of Derby, will, accompanied by one of the nurses, proceed to the address of the patient, who will be conveyed to the wharf at Potter's Ferry. There a steam-launch will be in waiting, and the patient, still attended by the nurse, will be conveyed on board the ship.

THE HOT WEATHER.

Until Wednesday, the day of this present writing, summer warmth did really affect us in London, and generally in England, as it is said to do in foreign countries, "only more so," because we are little accustomed to it, and our habits, our dress and diet, are not calculated for the endurance of a very high temperature. The queer incidents delineated in our page of sketches are but a small part of the common experiences, more especially in the country, attendant upon the continuance of great heat for many days at this season. In parks and other places of open-air resort, and in some of our streets, the vendors of cheap ices, of lemonade, ginger-beer, and a variety of cooling refreshments, must have done a large amount of trade. Japanese parasols and fans have also become conspicuous in the hands of women, and sometimes even of boys and young men, who carried them usually with a gesture of derision, as if to mock the luxurious delicacy of the other sex. A disposition to drop down upon every grass-plot or lawn that was accessible has been yielded to by masculine youth without the least remorse or compunction. The park seats and benches have admitted drowsy folk to mid-day or afternoon slumber which scarcely seemed to need any excuse. There is no telling the number of cases in which a regular siesta has been taken in bed, or upon the bed, as is done in Italy and Spain at midsummer, in the secure retirement of a chamber with the door locked against intrusion. The baths, public and private, have had an unusual multitude of customers; while the Serpentine, and other suitable pieces of water, at certain hours of the day, have attracted a host of swimmers. In default of such accommodation, it has been found not a bad substitute by many to put the head under a pump, and to wash hands and feet in any tub or pool.

MERSEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

A new English railway is being built, and the prospectus is issued of the Mersey Railway Company. With a capital of £866,000, of which 50,000 shares of £20 each are offered for subscription, this undertaking is started for the purpose of connecting Birkenhead and Liverpool. Under an agreement with the London and North-Western Railway Company, it will form a junction at Tranmere with the Birkenhead joint railway of the London and North-Western and Great Western Railway Companies; and, passing through Birkenhead and under the River Mersey, will, for the present, terminate in Church-street, Liverpool. The prospectus states that the Great Western Railway Company, recognising the value and importance of the undertaking, have agreed to nominate two of their directors to represent them on the Mersey Railway Board.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 19.

The national festival passed off pleasantly, save for the unlucky soldiers who were sun-struck in the performance of their duties at the review. The weather was baking hot, and in the evening the illuminations added to the torrid atmosphere. Three-quarters of a million people wandered about the streets, singing, laughing, and boasting; but there were no fights, and but few accidents. A great many young soldiers who were not doing garrison duty paraded with their guns on their shoulders, which caused much alarm among the bourgeois, who fancied that they saw in this a forerunner of a future Commune. During the day carriages circulated freely, but at six o'clock they were stopped, and the broad streets were invaded by dense masses of pedestrians. In the Tuileries Garden, in the Champs Elysées quarter, in the Bois de Boulogne, the spectacle was imposing, but the air was poisoned by the gas, and men, women, and children crawled about as if they were in pain. Last year a slight rain damped the glory of the national fireworks, but it made promenades possible and agreeable. This year the universal cry was for any sort of relief from the torrid temperature. The view about the lake in the Bois was bewitching, thousands on thousands of Venetian gonfalons sparkled in the trees and on craft moored on the tranquil waters. Concerts and open-air theatres were free to those who chose to frequent them. In the popular quarters there were balls in the streets; arcades and passages were converted into veritable museums of flags and trophies; the petards were fired off under the noses of old women and the feet of gouty ancient men, and towards midnight some disreputable people had a disturbance with the police in the Faubourg Montmartre because they were too merry with their gunpowder. This trivial incident would be unworthy mention were it not for the fact that the *Figaro* and various other journals of the same kind endeavoured to magnify it into a national matter, trying to show that law and order were set at defiance. Such assumption was entirely groundless; the festival in honour of the surrender of the Bastille was perhaps a trifle tame in some respects, and there was certainly small good sense in bawling out the "Marseillaise" in the faces of scores of thousands of strangers always to be found in the French capital at this season; but there was no attempt to defy law and order. There were important and significant manifestations in front of the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde and that of Marceau (Clesinger's fine equestrian statue), and a pedestal near the Palace of Industry. It is no exaggeration to say that there were hundreds of flags in even the smallest street. There were but few Royal attempts to interfere with the Republican rejoicings. One or two ladies shot down some flags which offended them, and have since been prosecuted for carrying and using weapons without permission.

The Royalist banquets this year, on the fête day of the Comte de la Chambord, were celebrated with considerable enthusiasm. The principal Mass was held at the Church of Saint Germain des Près. Don Carlos and other high Bourbons attended it. Whether Don Carlos was indiscreet in his manifestations there, or whether he has done something elsewhere which has angered the Republican administration we do not yet know, but the Spanish Pretender has suddenly been ordered out of the country. M. Clément, a superior officer of police, called on him at his villa at Passy, and informed him that he had twenty-four hours in which to get to the frontier, but that the Minister of the Interior, if applied to, might possibly extend the time. Don Carlos said he did not propose to ask any favours of M. Constans, and was otherwise so aggressive in his language that the police officer took exception to it. The result of the business is that the angry Don has gone off to England, and has issued a protest, in which he adroitly manages to allude to the insufficient protection accorded Spaniards in Algeria, his aim being to stir up dissension between the French and Spanish Cabinets. The wife of Don Carlos will remain here to superintend the education of her children.

M. Andrieux, the Prefect of Police, has found it such hard labour to fight against the Paris City Council that he has at last resigned, on the ground that the positions of deputy in the Chamber and Prefect of Police cannot well be held together. The struggle of the city government is against the centralisation which has so long prevailed, and by means of which Paris is governed against her will by the representatives of the country districts, M. Andrieux is succeeded by M. Cameoocasse, a gentleman of excellent character and ability, who has held a large number of prefectural appointments, but has latterly been an "Extraordinary Councillor" in the Department of the Interior. The Radicals in the Chamber are extremely anxious to secure local self-government for Paris, especially in police matters, but it does not now seem probable that they will do so.

The youthful assassin Lemaitre has been sentenced, at the Assizes, to twenty years' imprisonment. As he was but sixteen years old, capital punishment could not be applied to him. There have been many crimes of violence this week.

Paul Déroulde, 11,000 copies of whose recently issued volume of military verse sold in a few days, is at work on a grand historical drama, called "Philip Augustus."

The Grand Dukes Paul and Serge of Russia have been spending a week in the capital on their way homeward from Italy, where the health of the Grand Duke Paul has received so much benefit that he proposes to return there next autumn. General Skobelev has been here on a mission—so it is said—and has gone away unsuccessful. He had been sent to sound leading French statesmen on the subject of a Franco-Russian alliance, but was coldly received, and did not press the matter.

The body of the Communist Ferré, who was executed in 1871, was disinterred on Sunday at the cemetery of Levallois-Perret, in presence of a large company of Communist sympathisers, and the remains were afterwards inclosed in a tomb in which Ferré's mother likewise reposes. A few locks of hair found adhering to Ferré's skull were distributed among the "disciples." It will be remembered that before the court-martial Ferré disdained to make any defence, and said that "he left to posterity the care of his vengeance and his reputation."

A great storm late this afternoon has somewhat relieved us from the extreme heat, but Paris reeks of midsummer unpleasant odours, and it is time to flee to the mountains.

That part of London which is supplied by the Grand Junction Company is threatened with a water famine. In a district of Bayswater many houses have been without a drop of water for days past, the company alleging that their powers of pressure are not sufficient to enable them, in the present state of their reservoirs, to supply their customers who have the misfortune to live above a certain elevation. Mr. Newton granted a summons against the company at Marlborough-street, on Monday, and said, unless they showed good cause for their default, they would incur a very heavy penalty.



HER FIRST OFFER.

BY E. F. BREWTHALL.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I am deeply grieved to see in the newspapers the record of the death of that admirable comedian, and my very old friend, Mr. Samuel Emery. He died on Tuesday morning in his apartments in King William-street, Strand. He was sixty-seven years of age; and I suppose that I had known him for at least thirty years. Only a few weeks ago he had returned from a two-years' professional campaign in Australia. The newspaper paragraph before me, in which the death of this accomplished actor is announced, states that he will be principally remembered as the original Dan'l Peggotty in "Little Em'ly," and the "Party by the name of Johnson" in Mr. Byron's "Lancashire Lass." But "Sam" Emery will be remembered for much more than these. He was essentially a creator of "character" parts; and his very best characteristic creation was, perhaps, his Quilp in the "Old Curiosity Shop." The son of a distinguished actor of Yorkshire parts, the late Mr. Emery was himself an excellent impersonator of characters of the "Tyke" class. He was a very well read man, a shrewd observer, a skilful artist, and a most humorous conversationalist. There was about him in private life a curiously Roman Catholic priest-like look. I always used to fancy that had he joined that ancient Communion he would have risen high—as high as Francis Mahoney, but for an accident, would have risen.

I went on Tuesday night to see the revival of Mr. W. G. Wills' "Eugene Aram" at the Lyceum. I fancy that I must have been abroad when this fine, albeit fragmentary piece, was originally performed; at all events, this was the first time that I had witnessed it; and I was throughout absorbingly interested both by the production itself and the superb acting of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. In a literary and dramatic sense, I scarcely know how to qualify Mr. Wills' "Eugene Aram." It has scarcely a plot—it has certainly no underplot—and it would perhaps not be permissible to call it a tragic idyll. Idylls should be pastoral and pleasing. "Eugene Aram" is pastoral, but appalling. The dialogue is disjointed, but is interspersed with passages of real poetic beauty. The French, perhaps, might call the piece a "proverbe;" the proverb enlarged upon being the very old and edifying one that "Murder will Out." I wish that gentlemen who suffer from a propensity to assassinate their fellow-creatures would bear this proverbial saying more frequently in mind. The dramatist, it may be conceded, is distinctly original in his treatment of a well-worn subject. There is just a slight scintilla of the usher who sat apart "a Melancholy Man" in that magnificent poem by Thomas Hood, which, upon occasion, Mr. Henry Irving so magnificently recites, to be found in Mr. Wills' outward conception of the bloodstained schoolmaster; but psychologically his Eugene Aram differs *toto celo* from the Eugene Aram of Hood, and from that of Lord Lytton. The first confesses that it was through an irresistible impulse to "have his gold"—meaning that of Daniel Clarke—that he slew him. The second is an impossible Bulwerian transcendentalist and sentimentalist, who appears to have been actuated to commit murder in order to procure funds to purchase Harrington's "Oceana" or Hobbes' "Leviathan." Mr. Wills' Eugene is, on the other hand, not a murderer by malice aforethought, or through greed of gain. He had been jilted by the woman he loved. She is betrayed, deserted, and plundered by Clarke. Eugene still loves her; and, in an outburst of passionate wrath against the man who has outraged and robbed his quondam sweetheart, he slays Clarke. He does not sully his hands with the plunder, but disdainfully abandons that to the coarser villain Houseman. I take this to be a remarkably skilful way adopted by Mr. Wills to extricate himself from a great dramatic difficulty. It was necessary that the audience should sympathise with the hero; and it is all but impossible to sympathise with a man who commits murder for the sake of the money which his victim has about his person. Mr. Wills' art is a decided improvement on the plain facts of the case, for the real Eugene Aram—the Aram of the Newgate Calendar—must be regarded as a wholly inexplicable character. He was, by ancient and honourable extraction, a gentleman, and was not only a profound and varied scholar, but (to judge from his extraordinary defence at his trial) a man of the highest mental qualifications. Yet the murder which, in concert with Houseman, he committed was mean, and sordid, and base, and vulgar enough to have been planned by Jonathan Wild and carried out by Blueskin. The only ray of light which offers itself to us in endeavouring to elucidate the enigmatical character of Eugene Aram is that he had a bad wife who was perpetually dunning him for money. That was, perhaps, why he slew Clarke.

The character interpreted by Mr. Irving is thus that of a homicide—but not of a homicide by premeditation; of a man tortured by the pangs of remorse for the crime which he has been driven in a moment of desperation to commit; but who is heartily penitent for his offence, and is normally of a just, merciful, and noble nature. His love for Ruth Meadows, the parson's daughter, is as pure and earnest as the object of his affections herself. He would willingly make atonement for the evil which he has done; but who is to appease the "Blood Avenging Sprite?" Aram in Mr. Wills' fragment does not die by the hand of justice. Indeed, although the ruffianly Houseman leaves the stage a free man, the spectator is left in a condition of vague but pleasurable anticipation of the scoundrel being eventually hanged; but Aram is not less tracked to the death by the Eumenides. It is warrantable to assume that he is suffering from disease of the heart; that his malady is aggravated by the discovery of the skeleton of Clarke in St. Robert's Cave, and by the dread of his crime being discovered. He faints and dies in the arms of Ruth, in the churchyard where he has taken refuge, but not before he has relieved his agonised conscience by making a full confession of his guilt to his affianced bride, and hearing her consolatory words of forgiveness and sympathy. With the exception of one very remarkable and powerful scene, in which Aram defies and circumvents the coarse knave Houseman, we are spared the exhibition of any unworthy duplicity on the part of the murderer of Clarke; and this is as it should be; for the man who is guilty of a yet undetected murder must be telling, openly or tacitly, a lie every moment of his wretched existence. There must be some degree of luxury in a condemned-cell confession. The passions left for Mr. Irving to portray are those of settled melancholy, deep affection for an innocent girl, devoted respect for her father, grief and repentance for his own miserable state, terror at being confronted with the mouldering relics of the man whom he has slain, incipient madness, utter despair, but in the end the calmness of a penitent relieved by confession of his sin, and the happiness of release by merciful death. Through these many moods Mr. Irving passed with astonishing eloquence, subtlety, pathos, and power—never exaggerating, never emphasising the *sostenuto* passages, but maintaining simple and grandiose harmony in the various contrasts and conflicts of emotion. It

was throughout a superbly natural yet scholar-like picture of the struggle of a man deep dyed in guilt, but pouring out his whole nature at last in the attempt at expiation. In the last act Mr. Irving was at his very finest as a picturesque and emotional artist; and the almost breathless silence with which he was listened to ere the fall of the curtain warranted the opening of the flood-gates of well-deserved applause showed how deep an impression his splendid impersonation had made on a crowded audience.

Miss Ellen Terry was all grace and sweetness as Ruth Meadows—simple and unaffected, fresh, natural, and womanly, and irresistibly pathetic. Mr. Terriss, as the ruffian Houseman, has assuredly no lovable part. The man is an unmitigated and a vulgar villain; and there is some incongruity in the idea of such a gutter-blood knave speaking even the semblance of blank verse. Mr. Wills' rhythm is, however, peculiar; and Mr. Terriss concealed very ably the fact that he was talking some kind of measured lines. He looked very bluff, cynical, and hardened, and that is how Houseman should look. The veteran Mr. Howe was unimpeachably respectable as Parson Meadows; and Mr. Johnson was efficient as the inquisitive gardener Jowell. The rustic scenery and appointments were full of beauty and in perfect taste.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season is to close this (Saturday) evening with "Linda di Chamouni," other operas having been repeated during the week—"Don Giovanni" on Monday, "Mignon" on Tuesday, "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Thursday, and "Faust" on Friday. "L'Etoile du Nord" was announced for the first time this season on Wednesday, this performance having been the so-called "Gala night" of Madame Patti, and that of Friday the "Gala night" of Madame Albani.

It was on April 19 that Mr. Gye reopened Covent Garden Theatre for Italian opera performances, "Aida" having been given with the successful first appearance (in the title-character) of Mdle. De Reszké, whose subsequent illness interfered with a promising career. Another debut on the same occasion was that of M. Vergnet, who—as Radamès and afterwards in other parts—was favourably received. The reappearance of Madame Sembrich, the return of Madame Albani, and, afterwards, that of Madame Adelina Patti, were special events of the season, as were the production of Mozart's charming opera "Il Seraglio," and of "Rubinstein's" "Il Demonio." The brilliant bravura singing of Madame Sembrich as Costanza in the first, and the admirable performance of Madame Albani as Tamara in the other work, were features of special excellence; the highly artistic co-operation of Mdle. Valleria and MM. Gailhard and Soulaçroix (the last a new comer) in "Il Seraglio;" and the remarkably fine singing and acting of M. Lassalle in the title-character of "Il Demonio" having been largely conducive to the general effect.

Madame Patti has repeated several of those characters with which she had previously been associated, with undiminished vocal power and charm, and with even enhanced dramatic force in heroic and tragic opera. In works of this class Madame Fürsch-Madier (who appeared this season for the first time here) proved a valuable acquisition. Other more or less successful first appearances were made by Mdles. Elly Warnots, Guercia, and Velmí; Signori Mierzwinsky, Sante Athos, MM. Dauphin, Gresse, and Herr Labatt.

Besides the artists already named, the company again included the valuable co-operation of Madame Scalchi, Mdles. Mantilla, Sonnino, and Ghiotti; Signori Marini, Gayarré, Nicolini, Manfredi, De Reszké, Cotogni, Ciampi, Silvestri, Scolara, Raguer, and others.

The orchestral and choral effects have been as satisfactory as heretofore; and Signor Bevigiani has continued his skilful exercise of the divided office of conductor, Signor Vinnesi having been replaced by M. Dupont, who proved to be worthy of the high reputation in which he is held at Brussels. The scenic and stage effects have again been on the scale of magnificence peculiar to this theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of this establishment also closes at the end of the week; the final performance being for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson.

The subscription season terminated on July 9, and was supplemented by extra nights at modified prices; "Lohengrin" having been given for the first time this season on Tuesday last, when Madame Christine Nilsson repeated her well-known performance as Elsa; the cast having included, as heretofore, Mdle. Tremelli as Ortruda and Signor Campanini as Lohengrin. In consequence of Signor Galassi's indisposition, he was suddenly replaced, as Telramondo, by Signor Del Puente, who sang with his usual efficiency; the characters of the King and the Herald having been filled respectively by Signori Nannetti and Monti.

Mr. Mapleson reopened Her Majesty's Theatre on May 7 with "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" the characters of Rosina, Almaviva, and Figaro having been sustained by Mdle. de Belocca and Signori Ravelli and Del Puente, and that of Doctor Bartolo by Signor Corsini, who made a successful first appearance. The return of Madame Christine Nilsson, towards the end of the month, led to a series of repetitions of that excellent artist's performances as Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and in Boito's "Mefistofele;" the latter opera having been received with the same favour as on its first production here, near the end of last season. Madame Nilsson also appeared as Mignon with the same success as heretofore.

The novelty of the season was Baron Bodog Orczy's opera "Il Riniegato," the very small merits of which were recently commented on by us. The artistic performance of the principal character (Dora) by Mdle. Juch confirmed the very favourable impression made by this lady on her previous first appearance here as Filina in "Mignon," and on following occasions. Mdle. Gabbi and Signor Novara—also new comers—were likewise favourably received.

"Carmen," with Mdle. Minnie Hawk's admirable representation of the title-character, has again proved attractive. The projected revival of "Semiramide," with Madame Christine Nilsson as the Assyrian Queen, was not found practicable.

In addition to the artists already named, reappearances have been made by Mdles. Lehmann, Dotti, Ilma di Murska, Valerga, and Ricci, Mr. Maas, Signori Runcio, Galassi, and others.

The orchestra has been equal to that of former occasions; the chorus singing having been of various degrees of efficiency. The scenic and ballet arrangements have been good, the latter having included the very clever dancing of Madame Cavallazzi.

The offices of musical director and conductor have been filled by Signor Arditi with his well-known experienced skill.

The amalgamation of our two great Italian opera establishments in the shape of a company, with Mr. Ernest Gye as

managing director, is now an announced fact; the prospectus having been issued this week. Mr. Mapleson's services are also retained; and the scheme appears to be well planned in all its details.

Those accomplished artists Mdle. Wanda de Bulewski (pianist) and Mdle. Jadwiga de Bulewski (violinist) gave a concert at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, when their programme comprised solo and concertante performances by both.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week have been those of Madame Cellini (vocalist) and Miss Florence Sanders (pianist).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is always a dull period between the Newmarket July Meeting and Goodwood, and the numerous race-meetings of last week possessed little interest except for those who regard the sport from a purely gambling point of view. In spite of the addition of £1000, the class of horses that took part in the Liverpool Cup was a poor one, and Dominic (7 st.) gained an easy victory at the finish, as Dreamland (6 st. 11 lb.) could not quite stay the distance. Experiment (7 st. 7 lb.) seems to have lost all the form she possessed last season, and Ambassadors (7 st. 11 lb.) again cut up so badly that Lord Falmouth will scarcely care to keep her in training. Dreamland journeyed from Liverpool to Manchester, where she took a good race; and Dutch Oven, the half sister to Bal Gal, by Dutch Skater—Cantinière, won the Great Lancashire Yearling Stakes, which was worth nearly £1500. Pursebearer ran very well, considering that he was attempting to give the winner a stone, and, indeed, Lord Falmouth's filly received weight from everything in the race. There was a remarkably good little meeting held at Yarmouth; and Winchester proved a perfect benefit for Tom Cannon, who either rode or owned—and very often did both—nearly every winner on the second day. Kempton Park was as well attended as ever, in spite of the intense heat of the weather, and the King of the Sandwich Islands was present on the second day. About the best field that ran during the week turned out for the July Handicap, for which Valour (9 st. 5 lb.) was a strong favourite. He could only, however, finish third to Sutler (8 st. 5 lb.) and Primula (6 st. 6 lb.), and the victory of the last-named would have given the members of the ring a much-needed turn, but she was not quite good enough for Sir George Chetwynd's old horse, who has improved greatly during the last few months. Pelleas (7 st. 3 lb.) fell, and, breaking one of his legs, had to be destroyed; and Buchanan (8 st. 3 lb.) ran about as well as his price at starting—100 to 1—indicated that he would do.

Owing to the hard state of the ground, long scores at cricket are becoming so common that it is impossible to mention even a tithe of them. We feel bound, however, to insert the following score, which was made by some members of the Emmanuel Long Vacation Club at Cambridge last week:—

W. N. Roe (Magdalen), not out 415	H. S. Cooper (Christ's), b Burd... 32
C. H. Allcock, c Broughton, ... 26	A. Hewetson, c Lynch, b Davy... 121
b Fitzgerald ... 66	Byes 30, 1 b 4, w 4, n b 3 ... 41
J. S. Austin, c and b Davy ... 23	
W. B. Allcock, not out ... 81	Total ... 708

Not only is the total the largest ever compiled for four wickets, but Roe's individual score is the best on record. He gave no chance until he had put together upwards of two hundred, though after that, two easy chances of getting rid of him were missed. North v. South, for the benefit of Henry Jupp, was by no means the success that it ought to have been. The southern team was not a representative one, and, as the north countrymen proved in rare form, they secured a single innings victory with 91 runs to spare. Ulyett (92), Selby (80), and Bates (93), all batted grandly for the winners, while, on the other side, the only noticeable score was that of Mr. F. Penn (68, not out). Gloucestershire, for which Messrs. W. G. Grace (80), E. M. Grace (52), Cranston (52), and Greene (47), were the highest scorers, has beaten Somersetshire by nine wickets, in spite of the fine batting of Messrs. Fowler (48), Fox (89), and Sainsbury (56); and the latter county has inflicted an exactly similar defeat on Hampshire, Messrs. Fox (74) and Sainsbury (54) again showing to great advantage.

As A. Payne, Moulsey R.C., resigned the Wingfield Sculls, the contest, which took place on Monday from Putney to Mortlake, resolved itself into a race between the four challengers. Of these only J. Lowndes, O.U.A.C., and W. H. Grove, London R.C., appeared at the starting-post, and the affair proved a mere row over for the former, who led all the way, and won by more than one hundred yards, though he merely paddled for the latter part of the journey. His time was 25 min. 34 sec.

The Amateur Championship Meeting, which was held at Birmingham on Saturday last in the presence of 15,000 spectators, was by far the most successful athletic meeting that has ever been held in this or any other country, and produced so many splendid performances that the space at our command is quite inadequate to do justice to the various successful competitors. W. P. Phillips won the 100 Yards, in which L. E. Myers, the American crack, ran unaccountably badly, but he made ample amends for this by securing the Quarter Mile in the unprecedented time for an amateur of 48 3-5 sec., Phillips, who also ran wonderfully well, being only beaten about seven yards. B. R. Wise, the President of the O.U.A.C., took the Mile in 4 min. 24 2-5 sec., George running a good second to him, although he has only just recovered from a long and severe illness. The defeat of E. E. Merrill, the American champion walker, in the Seven Miles, created a great sensation; but he met a better man in J. W. Raby, who kept him going at such a pace that he fell down in a fainting condition just before completing the fourth mile, thus leaving the young Yorkshireman to complete the distance at his leisure in 54 min. 48 2-5 sec. G. M. Nehan won the Four Miles, with plenty in hand, in 20 min. 26 sec.; and G. P. Lawrence had an easy task in the final heat of the Hurdle-Race. A slowly-run Half Mile went to S. H. Baker in 2 min. 21 1-5 sec., J. Ogden had a very easy task in the Two Miles Steeplechase, and T. Ray, who jumped 11 ft. 3 in. with the pole—the best on record—could easily have cleared a few inches more. The brothers Patrick and Michael Davin made a clear sweep of four events, the former winning the High and Long Jumps, with 6 ft. 4 in. and 22 ft. 11 in. respectively; while the latter carried off the Weight Putting (39 ft. 6 in.) and Hammer Throwing (98 ft. 10 in.). The Ten Miles was decided on Monday, when G. A. Dunning beat all previous amateur records by running the distance in 54 min. 34 sec.

The One and Twenty-five Miles Amateur Bicycling Championship were decided at Leicester on Saturday last, and both fell an easy prey to G. L. Hillier, Stanley B.C., who also won the Five Miles, which was competed for at Surbiton about a fortnight ago. Now that Cortis has retired, no one seems able to fairly extend Hillier.

The Royal Agricultural Society's show concluded at Derby on Monday. The gathering has been one of the most successful ever held by the society, the weather having been brilliant throughout.



Un Gage d'Amour. E. B. Leighton.



Before His Peers. J. Pettie, R.A.



Elisha Raising the Son of the Shunamite. Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A.



An Unpromising Pupil. J. D. Watson.



Marjorie. W. Grossmith



Sir Galahad. Herbert Schmalz.



The Coral Necklace. G. A. Storey, A.R.A.



The Pool. Cecil Lawson.



Peace and War. J. R. Read.



Returns from the Seal Hunt. W. H. Bartlett.



Outward Bound. E. A. Waterlow.



Vot of the Foll. F. Morgan.



Yet Twilight Lingers Still. J. Targuierson.



Sappho. I. Alma-Tadema, R.A.



The Ferry. E. W. Macleod



Montrose at Kintyre. A. C. Gwyn, A.R.A.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

It is reported that the King and Queen of Spain and also the Emperor of Brazil will be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition of Objects of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental and Decorative Art, which is to take place in Lisbon next September.

A Royal decree has ordered that the general elections are to take place on Aug. 21.

The English Admiralty have forwarded a gold chronometer to the Portuguese Government to be presented to Captain Soares, of the barque Audacia, who on Feb. 14 saved the crew of the English barque Foam, and landed them at Oporto on March 12.

GERMANY.

Count Hatzfeldt has assumed the direction of the Foreign Office.

A general exhibition of articles connected with agriculture and forests was opened at Hanover on the 16th inst. Numerous exhibits were sent from abroad, especially from Austria and England.

An international congress of astronomers is announced to take place at Strasbourg in September.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has sent a telegram to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria cordially congratulating him on his success.

The Jewish inhabitants of the town of Perejaslav, in South Russia, have been attacked, their houses and shops being pillaged because of their protest against a decree just issued.

According to the most recent official statements, the condition of the Russian State Debt at the beginning of 1880 was as follows:—The Consolidated Debt entered in the Greek Book of the State amounted to £45,127,000, together with £84,500,000 Dutch gulden, 120,660,000 silver roubles, and 1,358,320,000 paper roubles, making altogether £302,078,000. The floating debt was £68,470,000, and 288,270,000 paper roubles, making altogether £97,300,000. If to these sums we add £90,900,000 for uncovered paper money, we find that the total amount of the Russian State Debt was £490,086,000.

AMERICA.

President Garfield, who is making favourable progress, is stated to manifest increasing interest in public affairs.

At last the Senatorial deadlock at Albany has been broken. Last Saturday Mr. Warner Miller was elected in the place of Mr. Platt; and it is expected that Mr. Lapham, the second Administrative candidate, will succeed Mr. Conkling.

Mr. John A. Appleton, of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., publishers, New York, died on the 13th inst. He had been an invalid for several years.

The "hot wave" reported in the Western States and along the Ohio Valley of North America has passed on to the Atlantic seaboard, and the heat has been terrible. It is officially stated that 500 deaths from the heat occurred in Cincinnati in the course of six days. The greatest mortality was among children and old people.

On the 16th inst., the town of New Ulm, Minnesota, was nearly destroyed by a tornado which caused considerable damage over a wide extent of country, stone and brick buildings being levelled to the ground and many persons killed.

An audacious street robbery has been committed in New York. Two of the employees of a large firm of brewers were carrying notes and specie to bank. They were in a vehicle which was run into by another. It was at first thought to be an accidental collision; but this theory was at once dispelled by the men in the second vehicle attacking the men in charge of the money (ten thousand dollars), which, after a desperate struggle, they succeeded in carrying off.

In one of the Western States on Saturday evening a train going west was boarded by a gang of thieves, who killed the conductor and one passenger, and stole the contents of the Express Company's safe.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from Pretoria, telegraphs the Durban correspondent of the *Standard*, state that the terms of the Convention, as settled by the Commission, give to the Boers the right to elect a Volksraad and President. The treaty reserves to the Suzerain the right of declaring war. The whole of the Transvaal is to be returned to the Boers, the proviso as to a belt on the eastern side having been abandoned. A long period is allowed for the payment of State debts. Sir Evelyn Wood leaves shortly for Zululand.

The *Times* correspondent states that the Boer Triumvirate have refused sixteen of the articles of the Convention which has been submitted to them.

A map of the Transvaal appended to the recent Bluebook on South Africa shows the populations of the various provinces of the territory. They are as follows:—Zoutpansberg, Kaffirs, 361,250; Europeans of Dutch origin (Boers), 654; Europeans of non-Dutch origin, 160. In Waterberg the numbers are respectively, 174,045, 714, and 50; Rustenburg, 26,300, 5370, and 485; Marico, 13,200, 1967, and 209; Bloemhof, 39,570, 874, and 90; Potchefstroom, 1500, 6517, and 1085; Pretoria, 13,125, 5859, and 1810; Heidelberg, 1500, 4181, 320; Middelburg, 3125, 1885, 195; Standerton, 2185, 1143, 160; Leydenberg, 123,300, 1286, 292; Wakkerstroom, 7500, 1869, 200; Utrecht, 5150, 1510, 200; or a total of 774,930 Kaffirs, 33,739 Boers, and 5316 Europeans other than Boers.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington on the 12th inst. states that the Treasurer's financial statement has been delivered in the House of Representatives. The estimates of expenditure for the current financial year amounted to £2,770,000, being £330,000 less than the previous year. The consolidated revenue for the current year is estimated at £3,297,000. Of this sum £2,825,000 represents the public taxation, including £1,345,000 raised from customs duties, the residue being for "services rendered"—namely, the railways, telegraphs, post office, and other such departments. The vote for the armed force is reduced £111,000, owing to the peaceful relations with the West Coast Natives. The Budget proposes to devote the whole land revenue to public works, and to reduce the property tax by one half after next September. The tariff is slightly modified, reductions being made in calicoes, shirtings, and some raw materials. All claims on the Treasury and the whole expenditure of the year will be defrayed out of ordinary revenue, and a small surplus will remain at the end of the year.

A telegram from Victoria, Vancouver Island, announces that the salmon fisheries have been very successful, and the catch is estimated 200,000 cases.

Prince Alexandra of Bulgaria issued a proclamation after the vote of the National Assembly conferring upon him dictatorial powers. In this proclamation he declares that the rights of the people as enunciated in the Constitution will continue to form the basis of public law. The first care of the Government, it says, will be to undertake the reforms in the service of the State most required by the needs of the country. After issuing the proclamation the Prince received the diplomatic corps. Last Saturday the Prince returned to Sofia from

Sistova. He is said to have been received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The town was illuminated in the evening. On Sunday a Te Deum was chanted in the cathedral, when the Prince attended.

A great storm broke yesterday week over the lake of Geneva. Large hailstones fell for an hour, and great damage was done to the vines and crops.

Sir John Hawley Glover, who was for six years Governor of Newfoundland, sailed from St. John for Baltimore on the 13th inst., to assume his new post as Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Peterborough, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April last.

The Museum of Arms, which has for some time been in progress of formation at Liège, is to be opened on Tuesday next in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Count and Countess of Flanders, and numerous distinguished visitors.

Information has been received of the discovery of another comet at Ann Arbor (Michigan). The location is near the constellation Auriga, right ascension 5 hours north, declination 48.5. The comet's daily motion is described as slow and towards the north-west.

The death is announced, at Madrid, of the Duke of Alba. The deceased nobleman was the brother-in-law of the Empress Eugénie, and his son, the Duke of Huescar, who succeeds to the title, is married to the daughter of the Duke of Fernan-Núñez, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris.

PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We present, on two pages of this week's paper, Sketches of the designs of more than a dozen Pictures at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. These pictures have been described or critically appreciated in our regular notices of the Exhibition. It is not, therefore, required of us to say much about them upon this occasion.

The President, Sir Frederick Leighton, in his picture of "Elisha Raising the Son of the Shunamite," has portrayed that affecting incident, related in the 4th chapter of the 2nd Book of Kings, where the prophet is enabled by a miracle to relieve the distress of a bereaved mother. "Behold, the child was dead, and laid upon his bed. He went in therefore, and shut the door, and prayed unto the Lord. And he went up, and lay upon the child, and put his mouth upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his eyes, and his hands upon his hands; and the flesh of the child waxed warm." So the sorrowing woman received her son once more alive.

The next picture to be noticed, the artist being Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., is that of Sappho, the Ionian poetess and singer, performing in the presence of judges who are to award the prize due to her genius. It is very Greek, and we see by the gestures of the listening audience how much they enjoy her music.

Mr. Pettie, R.A., presents to us the characteristic figure of an English nobleman, apparently of the Tudor or the late Plantagenet reigns, pleading "before his peers" against the charge of treason, with a document in his hand upon which he is commenting in a very earnest manner.

The picture of "Montrose at Kilsyth," by Mr. Andrew Gow, A.R.A., is copied for us by permission of Mr. Vokins, to whom it belongs. It is said that Montrose, to encourage his soldiers, upon this occasion cast off not only his corset, but also his doublet, before going into battle, saying, "The cowardly rascals dare not face us till they are cased in iron; to show our contempt of them, let us fight them in our shirts." So he appears in Mr. Gow's picture.

The simple figure of a girl dressed in black, with a coral necklace, by Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., does not require a word of explanation.

Two subjects belonging to the heroic age of chivalry are treated by Mr. E. B. Leighton and Mr. Herbert Schmalz. The former, in "Un Gage d'Amour," represents a damozel fastening her scarf to the casque or helmet of a favoured knight, who stands waiting for it outside the window. Mr. Herbert Schmalz has chosen an incident of Tennyson's poem, "The Holy Grail;" that of the equipment of Sir Galahad for his devout enterprise:—

But she, the wan sweet maiden, shore away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair
Which made a silken mat-work for her feet;
And out of this she plaited broad and long
A strong sword belt, and wove with silver thread
And crimson in the belt a strange device,
A crimson grail, within a silver beam,
And saw the bright boy-knight, and bound it on him.

Two or three effective landscape scenes are reproduced in these sketches; Mr. Joseph Farquharson's evening view of the late autumnal or wintry woods, with the flock of sheep driven slowly homeward; and Mr. Cecil Lawson's impressively sombre "Pool." Of mixed figure and landscape subjects, we have to remark a scene on the coast of Donegal, as we think, "Return from the Seal-Hunt," by Mr. W. H. Bartlett; and a Scottish Highland scene, "The Ferry," by Mr. R. W. Macbeth. "Outward Bound," by Mr. Edwin Waterlow, is quite easily intelligible in the painting; but our Engraving is too small for the spectator to perceive that there is a brave Jack Tar on the top of the stage-coach. The young woman is waving her hand to this good fellow, who is going to embark with the fleet at Portsmouth, and to fight for his Queen and country.

Mr. Frederick Morgan's idea, in "Not of the Fold," is equally manifest when we remark that the family in the foreground are heathen gipsies, while those above, crossing the foot-bridge, are the squire's respectable household going to the village church, which shows its spire to the left hand, in the original picture.

As for "Peace and War," by Mr. J. R. Reid, its subject is taken from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," where the good clergyman's family give hospitable welcome to "the broken soldier," and listen to his tales of the battle-field.

"An Unpromising Pupil," by Mr. J. D. Watson, tells its own tale, and no mistake about it. The humour of the scene loses nothing by the quaint grace of seventeenth-century costume.

"Marjorie" is the almost childish heroine of an old song, quoted by Mr. Grossmith in the Academy Catalogue, "There is a garden in her face, where roses and white lilies grow;" and she is a sweet little English girl, or was such in 1606, but that was a long time ago.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week—Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg presiding—a deputation of the Greenwich District Board presented a memorial in reference to an improvement of the communication between Greenwich and Poplar by means of a tunnel under the river. The memorial was remitted to the Works Committee.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Connaught has become patron of the Military Benevolent Fund, established in 1875, from which annuities of £40 are granted to reduced widows and daughters of officers in the Army.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided on the 6th inst. at a dinner, at the Triangle, in Hackney, to celebrate the opening of Morley Hall for religious and educational purposes. Subscriptions amounting to about £1200 were announced.

Earl Cairns on the 6th inst. presided at a meeting, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, to consider the claims of the poor and distressed parishes of the Church of Ireland in the south and west of that country. The other speakers included Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., Mr. Plunket, M.P., Mr. Macartney, M.P., and Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M.P.

Lord and Lady Mount-Temple opened on the 6th inst. an exhibition of domestic pets and plants in flower, held under auspices of the Southwark Band of Mercy, in the New Kent-road. The object of the society is to promote among the children of the district a feeling of kindness towards dumb animals, and to encourage the cultivation of window flowers.

Earl Fortescue took the chair on the 7th inst. at the distribution of medals and certificates to the successful competitors in connection with the work of the Sanitary Institute. An address was given by Professor F. S. De Chaumont descriptive of the principles of modern sanitary science, and illustrating the best means of their application.

After considerable delay, during which the alternative schemes of an infirmary and workhouse were fully considered, the St. Saviour's (Southwark) Guardians have resolved to build a large workhouse, capable of accommodating nearly 2000 paupers, on the six acres and a half of land which they recently acquired at Champion-hill.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Saturday last opened the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney. In presiding at a subsequent luncheon, the Duke expressed the great interest which the Prince and Princess of Wales felt in the progress of that institution; and he personally bore testimony to the noble work performed by it. Subscriptions to the amount of £5246, including twenty-five guineas from the Duke of Connaught, were announced towards the fund for building the new wing.

Earl Spencer opened, at the Albert Hall last Saturday, an Exhibition of Medical and Sanitary Appliances, promoted by the Committee of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene. In the course of the proceedings an address was delivered by Earl Granville, who, in reference to the preservation of health, humorously narrated his own experience as to the advice given for the cure of gout. Sir James Paget also spoke on the advance of sanitary science during the past few years.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presided at a meeting held last Saturday, at Grosvenor House, in furtherance of the movement for the establishment of provident dispensaries in London for the working classes. Resolutions approving of the project were spoken to by Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Dr. A. Carpenter, and others.

Under the presidency of the Earl of Dalhousie, the fourth annual meeting of the Workmen's Social Education League was held in the Theatre of the Society of Arts last Saturday. It was stated that the League had made progress during the year, and that there had been a great increase in the number of lectures given.

Last Saturday the Lord Mayor opened at the St. Pancras Vestry-hall a flower show (the fifth in annual succession) in connection with Aldenham-street Sunday School. After the presentation of awards to the children, Mrs. Gladstone, in replying to a vote of thanks, expressed her pleasure at witnessing such an excellent show of flowers and plants. She wished it to be understood that it was through the courtesy and kindness of the Crown Princess of Germany (with whom she was going to Windsor, having to attend upon her Majesty) that she had been enabled to fulfil the present pleasant duty.

The managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District paid their annual visit last Saturday to the Asylum for Imbeciles, situated at Caterham. The patients appeared to be very contented and well treated, and expressed themselves very freely to the visitors. The number at present in the asylum is 2000.

The scholars attending the Board Schools in the metropolis held their annual fête at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The scene was very animated throughout the day, one of the most interesting features being the presentation of 4000 Bibles and Testaments (given by Mr. F. Peek and the Religious Tract Society) to scholars for proficiency in Scriptural examination. The Bishop of Manchester, who spoke on the occasion, enlarged on the importance of giving religious instruction in elementary schools. Mr. E. N. Buxton and several members of the School Board were present. A choral concert of sacred and secular music was given by 3000 teachers and pupils of the Board Schools. There was a very large attendance.

Earl Percy, M.P., on Monday presided over the annual meeting of the Home Hospitals Association, in Fitzroy-square, at which a resolution was passed, upon the motion of Dr. Quain, directed to the raising of £5000 for the purpose of extending the work of the institution.

The seventh annual fête in aid of the Railway Servants' Orphan Fund, attached to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, was held on Monday, by permission of Mr. Robert Tubbs, in the grounds adjoining Willesden Junction station. The attendance at the fête was large. The bands of the Great Western Railway Company and of Messrs. Saxby and Farmer played during the day. Various amusements were provided, the fête passing off very successfully.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday at Bedfont, near Feltham, Middlesex, upon the completion of a building designed for the purpose of an industrial school for girls.

At a bazaar and garden fête held in the grounds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum in aid of the funds of the institution, upon Wednesday and Thursday, there was a continuous round of amusements.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided on Thursday at the distribution of prizes in connection with the Middle-Class Schools Corporation, at the new hall in Cowper-street, City-road.

An appeal is made for funds to enable the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association to carry on its work and increase its sphere of operations during the hot weather. As stated at the meeting at the Mansion House on the 4th inst., there are now 875 fountains and troughs at work, at which it is estimated that, under normal circumstances, the number of bipeds and quadrupeds who quench their thirst amounts to the enormous aggregate of 700,000 a day. This number is, of course, greatly increased during such weather as has been experienced lately. To continue the work on its present extensive scale the sum of £5000 is required. Cheques should be crossed "Ransom's," and may be sent to Mr. Samuel Gurney, chairman and treasurer; or to the general manager, Mr. John Lee, at the office of the society, 111, Victoria-street, Westminster.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Called together on the exceptionally early date of Jan. 6, legislators in the Upper Chamber would hardly be unreasonable were they to offer serious remonstrance against the inordinately long period they have been kept waiting for the Irish Land Bill. Noble Lords still bide their time, however. Their grievance against the Commons made it almost impossible to view without secret satisfaction the victory of Lords Waldegrave, Brownlow, Cloncurry, Walsingham, and Bury over the Members' team at Wimbledon. The majority by which the Lords won—47—might to a certainty easily be exceeded were the Opposition to put forth its full strength, and boldly determine to reject the Land measure. But an impression prevails that even the Marquis of Salisbury will show on this occasion that discretion is the better part of valour. Should moderation be uppermost in the councils of the Opposition, that more than anything else will accelerate the much-desired close of the Session.

The Transvaal, meantime, kept in hand as a stock subject on which to do battle with the Ministry in the House of Lords, was seized upon yesterday week by the Earl of Carnarvon, who in his highly critical and bird-pecking manner put a series of categorical questions to the Secretary for the Colonies, all couched in a way to imply the Government had not been sufficiently careful to vindicate our old friend the "honour of England." But nothing disturbs the calm serenity of Lord Kimberley, whose answers indicated that all was proceeding for the best in that disturbed region of South Africa.

More than ordinarily conducive to dryness this tropical July, the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill (passed through Committee) was coupled, happily, with a Water question on Tuesday. This question, suggested by Lord Powerscourt's inquiry regarding the scarcity of water in the West-End, brought up Lord Carrington in the rather novel character of a Ministerial vestrystman, brimful of statistics in reference to the liquid of which Regent-street cisterns are so empty. His Lordship had, indeed, posted himself up so well in the subject that he was enabled to give the waterless residents advice far more to the point than did Mr. Dodson the same day in the Lower House, and Mr. Newton in the Marlborough-street Police Court.

Though tons of ice are consumed in the endeavour to cool the unwholesome air of the House of Commons, the close of the tediously protracted discussions on the Irish Land Bill has been marked by a continuance of heat—inevitable, perhaps, when the abnormally excitable nature of Milesian members is borne in mind. It was as far back as April 7 that Mr. Gladstone introduced the Land Bill in a memorably lucid speech, which disclosed that the main features of the great Government measure of the year were the formation of a Court for the settlement of points of difference between landlords and tenants as to the occupation of land, the Commissioners to have also the power to lend money to tenants for the purchase of their estates, and to fix the rent for fifteen years, during which time, rent being duly paid, no eviction could take place. These, with promise of grants for reclamation and emigration, were the cardinal points of the measure. Yet it was not until the beginning of the present week, July 18, three months after the bill was introduced, that the tiresomely prolonged opposition bade fair to terminate.

The Prime Minister on Monday named as the Commissioners to form the Land Court: Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Mr. E. F. Litton, member for Tyrone, and Mr. John E. Vernon. The Emigration Clause having been passed last week, quick progress was made on Monday and Tuesday with the remaining clauses, all of which were run through except the postponed ones and a cluster of fresh clauses. This speed may be attributable to Mr. Gladstone's threat on Tuesday to call a sitting for Saturday if the bill should not be passed before then, for the House is almost exhausted. The majority of Conservatives have already fled from the vitiated atmosphere; and only a stern sense of duty keeps staunch members of the Liberal Party like Mr. Richard in town to keep a House and support the Government.

So great, indeed, is the exodus of members that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, offered by Mr. Gladstone Monday next for his motion respecting the Transvaal War, hesitated to accept it on Tuesday. The right hon. Baronet on Wednesday entered into a long explanation to show cause for being aggrieved with the Government for not giving him an earlier date. A Ministerial answer was forthcoming. But it is clear that in the recess the pacific action of the Government after defeat in the Transvaal will be thrown without stint in the teeth of the Ministry.

THE CHURCH.

A full choral funeral service took place in Westminster Abbey yesterday week over the remains of the late Lord Hatherley; and at its close the coffin was removed to Great Bealings, in Suffolk, for interment in the family vault.

The Rev. A. R. G. Thomas, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who has been for thirty-four years Vicar of St. Paul's, Camden-square, Camden Town, preached his last sermon within the church on Sunday, having resigned the living.

The fine old Church of St. Margaret, Leicester, which attendants at last year's Church Congress will probably remember as roofless and undergoing repair in other respects, has been reopened with a series of services commenced on Wednesday week. The church occupies the site of the cathedral of the Mercian Bishop of Leicester, whose see, together with that of Lindsey, was, in 870 A.D., merged in the see of Dorchester, near Oxford, and finally fixed at Lincoln in 1067 A.D.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury reassembled on Tuesday. The President of the one House, and the Prolocutor of the other, spoke in terms of high eulogium of the learning, the ability, and the kindly disposition of the late Dean of Westminster, and several members of each House added their tribute of praise. In the Upper House the ordinary business was confined to a discussion on the alleged neglect of baptism; and on the proposed constitution of a board of missions, a resolution regarding which was referred back to the Lower House. In the Lower House there were discussions on a project for giving religious instruction to seamen and on a proposition to secure Church questions being brought forward simultaneous in Church conferences and synods.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The 138th annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was opened on Tuesday in Brunswick Chapel, Liverpool, 800 ministers being present. After filling up the vacancies in the legal hundred caused by the deaths of the Revs. Dr. Jobson, Dr. Morley Punshon, S. Coley, and W. C. Simpson, and by the retirement of others, the Conference proceeded to the election of President, the Rev.

Dr. Osborne being chosen by a large majority. The Rev. R. Newton Young was elected secretary of the Conference by a practically unanimous vote. The ex-president having called the newly-elected president to the chair, congratulated him on the vote which had placed him in that position. The President, the Rev. Dr. Osborne, in acknowledging the vote, stated that he was now the oldest minister who had sat in the president's chair since Mr. Wesley. He trusted the gracious revival by which the past year had been distinguished might be continued during that on which they were now entered.

At the Sunday school Convention held in connection with the Conference, it was stated that there are now more than four millions of scholars in the Wesleyan Sunday schools.

HOME NEWS.

About seven thousand children attending the Sunday schools of Coventry had their annual treat on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the British Association this year will begin at York on Aug. 31, and end on Sept. 8.

Captain William C. Harris, Assistant-Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, has been gazetted a C.B.

The accounts of the recent National Fisheries Exhibition at Norwich show a surplus of £1500. It is proposed to present the secretary (Mr. J. O. Chambers) with 300 guineas.

The large vessel built on the Clyde for Messrs. Elder and Co., named the Alaska, which stopped on the ways when it should have been launched on the 13th inst., was successfully floated on the 15th. The lubricant on the ways had dried.

Yesterday week the trooping of colours in connection with the Royal London Militia took place in the drill-ground of the Honourable Artillery Company. The prizes were presented by the Lady Mayoress, who was accompanied by the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Stewart MacIver, M.P., has received an official communication from the Secretary for War informing him that the Treasury has sanctioned the grant of pensions to the volunteer adjutants who have to retire on account of age.

The Ulster Horticultural Society held its annual flower show at Belmont demesne, the seat of Sir T. McLure, M.P., on the 15th inst. It was attended by the élite of the neighbourhood, and the show was a great success.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next. Orders for admission will now be obtainable only at the Lord Chamberlain's office, on the Castle Hill, Windsor.

The fish torpedo which disappeared in the river Thames at Woolwich during an experimental trial of a new torpedo-boat on June 10 was caught yesterday week opposite the Royal Arsenal, close to the spot where it had vanished. It had partly buried itself in the mud.

After lasting seven weeks, the strike of the nailmakers in North Staffordshire has been terminated by the employers conceding the demands of the men as to wages—the men now getting 3s. per thousand, instead of 2s. 9d. The strike of blast-furnacemen in Cleveland is also at an end.

A return relating to the Patent Office shows that in 1880-1 the receipts on the initial stages for obtaining patents amounted to £102,819; third year fees amounted to £50,300; seventh year fees to £26,100; other fees to £3544; for designs, £4982 were received, and for trade marks, £3784, making a total of £191,529.

Two students in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature—Miss Mabel Francis and Miss Edith Warrington—have obtained the Vice-Chancellor's certificate of the University of Cambridge for having successfully pursued a course of study approved by the syndicate.

A meeting of representatives of the Unlimited Scotch Banks, seven in number, was held in Edinburgh on the 14th inst., when it was agreed unanimously to recommend their shareholders to adopt the principle of limited liability, and to register under the statute as limited banks as soon as arrangements can be made.

The purchase of Evans's, Covent-garden, by the Falstaff Club is complete, the premises having been transferred, and the alterations for the purposes of the club being now in progress. Thus an old resort, which in its day has been one of the most popular places of amusement in the metropolis, has ceased to exist.

Patrick Tadford Hickie, a young man, "tall and smart-looking," described as of no home or occupation, was charged at Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday with having sent a letter threatening to murder Mr. W. E. Foster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The incriminatory epistle informed the Irish Secretary that his only chance of life was the release of those arrested under the Coercion Act. The prisoner was remanded.

The Dean of Llandaff, Master of the Temple, has been appointed President of the Cardiff centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Free classes have lately been held at the College for Working Women, Fitzroy-street, W., and on Saturday the certificates were presented by Viscountess Strangford, who is a Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John. Addresses were also given by Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., and other members of the order.

The list issued of those who have passed the matriculation examination at the University of London shows that the following ladies have taken places in the honours division:—Margaret Seward, Alice Lucy Lawrence, Elizabeth Fanny Toone, Edith Allen, Ada Bertha Clark, Louisa Brown, Mary Brebner, Alice Garrett Smith, Gertrude Amy Stewart, and Marie Isabel Mason. Fifty ladies also have secured places in the first division, and four in the second division.

Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., on the 7th inst., presided over the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The other members of the House of Commons who delivered addresses were:—Dr. Cameron, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Thomasson, and Mr. Charles McLaren. The ladies who spoke were Mrs. McLaren, Miss Isabella Tod, Miss Caroline Biggs, Dr. Frances Hoggan, and Miss Downing.

Messrs. Christie yesterday week sold the pictures and MSS. of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The pictures having been disposed of, the manuscripts were put up, and the prices realised were as follows:—"Young Duke," 220 guineas; "Contarini Fleming," 200 guineas; "Venetia," 90 guineas; "Alroy," 140 guineas; "Rise of Iskander," 47 guineas; and "Ixion in Heaven," 90 guineas. The day's sale produced £2122, and the whole three days brought upwards of £7000.

At the annual meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, held on the 14th inst., Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., was elected president of the college, in the room of Mr. John Erichsen, F.R.S., whose term of office had expired; and Mr. Thomas Spencer Wells, Surgeon to the Queen's Household, and Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy, were chosen vice-presidents for the ensuing year.

The Dover Town Council on Tuesday decided to erect a new block of buildings adjacent to the Maison Dieu Hall, at a cost of upwards of £17,000. The buildings are to include assembly-rooms and municipal offices for the town clerk and other officers employed by the council. There will also be a handsome clock-tower, and the buildings generally will be of a very elaborate character.

In reply to a deputation which on Tuesday waited upon the Lord Mayor with a view to a public meeting at the Mansion House, in August, for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of employers of labour in the Hospital Saturday Fund, his Lordship expressed his warm interest in the movement, and his regret that existing arrangements made it impossible to comply with the wishes of the Council. He, however, consented to become a vice-president of the Fund.

A bill, introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and by Lord Frederick Cavendish, to remit certain loans made out of the Consolidated Fund, has been issued. The reason stated for the remission is "that no sums have been received upon the said advances for a long period of years." Of one of the loans, amounting to £900,000, for tithe relief, nothing was ever repaid; of the other loan of £279,451 only £51,721 was repaid, and the balance is outstanding. "That's the way the money goes."

By a recent resolution of the trustees, the British Museum, Bloomsbury, and the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell-road, will in future never be closed to the public on week-days, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day; the closing for three weeks in February, May, and October, and on Ash Wednesday, having been abolished, so far as concerns the exhibition galleries. The closing of the reading-room for repairs and cleaning will be limited to the first four days of March and October.

From the report of the City Day Census, presented at a meeting of the local government and taxation committee of the Corporation yesterday week, it appears that the total resident occupiers and persons employed are 260,670, as against 50,526 night population according to the Imperial return. The mercantile and commercial population in 1881 is 210,144, as against 170,133 in 1866. The decrease in night residents since 1871 is 24,371. The increase of persons resorting to the City in a day of sixteen hours since 1866 is 59,896, and the increase of rateable value since the same period is £1,427,626.

Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., presided on the 14th inst. at the distribution of medals and prizes given by the trustees of Marquis Camden, the Earl of Dartmouth, the trustees of the late Lord Southampton, and the late Lord Llanover, the members for the borough of Marylebone, and the Vicar of St. Pancras, to the pupils of the North London Collegiate School for Boys. The proceedings took place in St. James's Large Hall, and there was a crowded attendance both of the pupils and their friends. The prize-list showed that the boys had been successful last year as well as in previous years in obtaining high-class honours in both the Oxford and Cambridge examinations.

At the Mansion House last Saturday evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a distinguished company of noblemen and gentlemen more or less connected with the colonies. The King of the Sandwich Islands, who was among the guests, remarked that he had no Land Leaguers to trouble him at home. In responding for the Royal family, the Prince of Wales expressed his deep interest in the development of our Colonial Empire, and specially regretted his inability to visit Australia in connection with the Exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney. The Duke of Manchester, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Earl of Kimberley replied to other toasts. The latter, in replying for "The British Colonies," spoke hopefully of a satisfactory settlement of affairs in South Africa.

Last week 2533 births and 1816 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for the increase of population, the births exceeded by 41, and the deaths by no less than 304, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 19.1, and 19.6, and 21.6 per 1000 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 24.7. The high mortality was largely due to the excessive heat; and amongst the deaths were those of 236 infants under one year old. According to the return of the Registrar-General, there were 49 deaths from smallpox in London last week. Last week the mean temperature at Greenwich was 70 deg., being 6 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean exceeded the average on each day of the week, and on Friday reached 97 in the shade.

A Parliamentary return gives the number of agricultural holdings in each county of Ireland and their valuation. The summary shows that in the province of Ulster there are 72,055 holdings at £4 and under; 82,615 holdings over £4 up to £10; 1697 holdings over £100; and the total value of all the holdings, £243,977. In the province of Munster there are 42,091 holdings at £4 and under; 34,688 holdings over £4 up to £10; 3318 holdings over £100; and the total value of all the holdings, £143,159. Leinster possesses 33,825 holdings at £4 and under; 32,251 holdings over £4 up to £10; 5926 holdings over £100; and the total value of all the holdings, £134,791. Connaught contains 65,228 holdings at £4 and under; 47,350 holdings over £4 up to £10; 1396 holdings over £100; and the total value of all the holdings, £138,255.

At the last weekly meeting of the committee of management of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, a pension for life, amounting to £27 per annum, in addition to other substantial immediate relief, was duly passed for the disabled seaman George Henry Kidger, the sole survivor of the shipwrecked officers and crew of the British barque *Homantum*, of whose terrible sufferings, in the depth of winter, on the desolate coast of Newfoundland, the sad tale was recently fully told in the English and Colonial Press. To the annual grant thus awarded him, on account of his disablement through the loss of both feet as the result of his intense privations, the seaman Kidger had, happily, become entitled as a contributor to the National Mutual Pension and Widows' Fund, established and worked by the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society with the special view of thus helping our mariners providently to look forward and help themselves against their common risk of sudden exposure, at any moment, to just such perils of their hazardous calling. This is the same case as that about which her Majesty, seeing the account of Kidger's fearful sufferings, directed inquiry to be made, and extended most timely assistance.

Mr. J. Thomson's new portraits of the Queen and Princess Beatrice are excellent examples of his rapid method of photographing "at home." They were taken in the Council Chamber, Osborne. Mr. Thomson, who has been appointed photographer to the Queen, follows the same method in his studio portraiture, at 78, Buckingham Palace-road, where the sitter enjoys a mild light and air free from the fumes of the old photographic processes.



1. The Band in the Great Tent. 2. "He saw not the Danger." 3. Finding Positions—Trick and 'Alibi. 4. The Silver Key. 5. Hot Work up Hill. 6. Views Near and Remote.



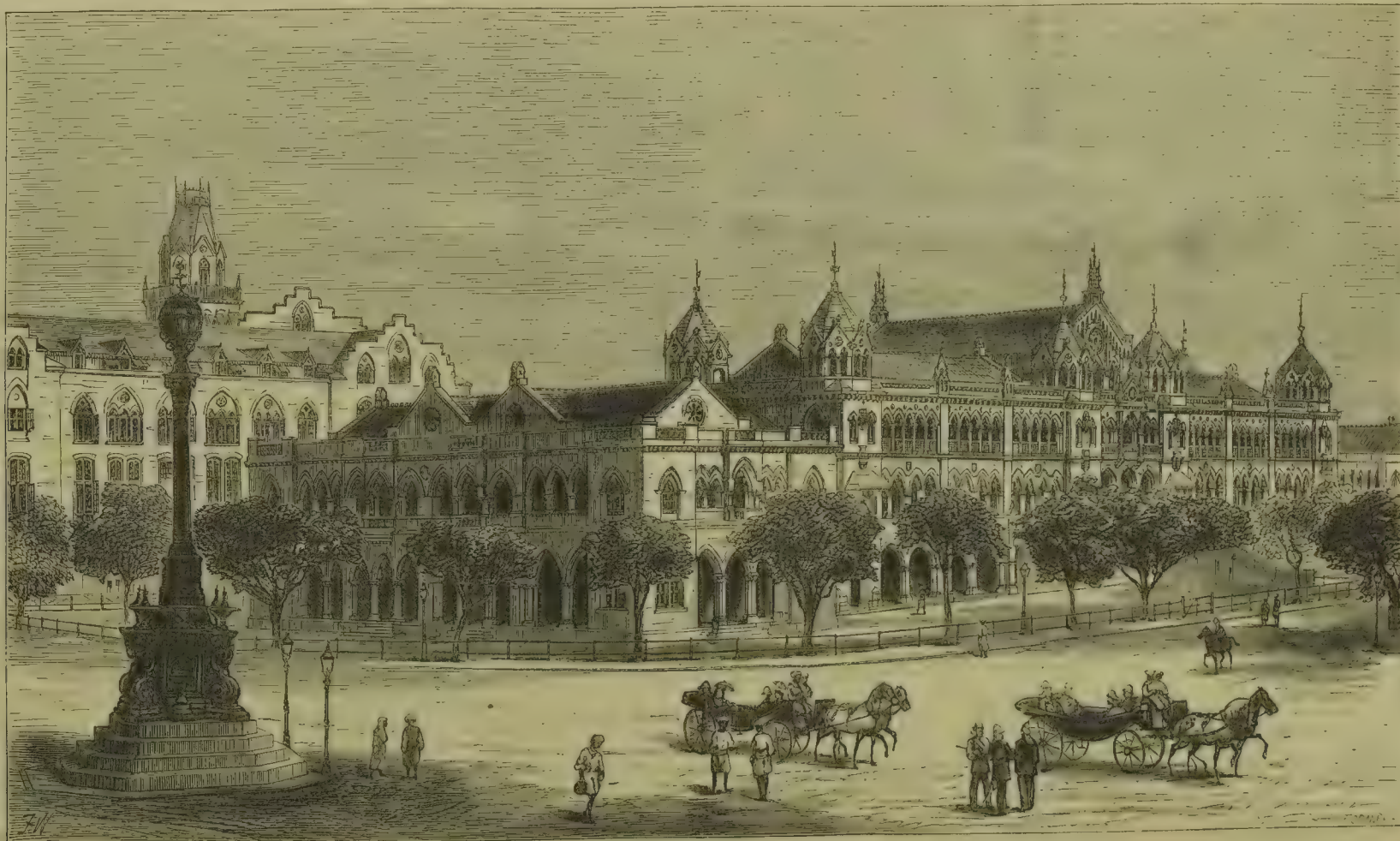
CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION: PROPOSED CENTRAL INSTITUTION AT KENSINGTON.—SEE PAGE 82.

DAVID SASSOON BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE HIGH-SCHOOL, BOMBAY:

The Governor of Bombay, Sir James Ferguson, in February last opened this handsome building, nearly one fourth part of the cost of which has been defrayed by Sir Albert Sassoon, and which is named after the late David Sassoon, whose beneficence is so widely known. The Elphinstone Native Education Institution originated in 1820 as a branch of the Bombay Education Society, from which it was separated in August, 1822, and designated "The Bombay Native School Book and School Society." In 1827, the title was changed to that of "Bombay Native Education Society," which was retained till the constitution of the Board of Education in April, 1840. The schools of the Native Education Society were then

incorporated with the Elphinstone College classes, and all former designations were merged in that of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution. In the year 1856 the Elphinstone College was separated from the schools, and has, by the munificent gifts of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, the Parsee merchant, in 1863 and 1864, been provided with a suitable building in the Parell road, Bycullah, which was completed in 1870. It was then considered that the school building was insufficient for the accommodation of the senior students who were preparing for the University. The first stone of the new building was laid in May, 1872, by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The work was commenced in January, 1873. Of the estimated cost of 5,80,765 rupees, 1,50,000 rupees were contributed by Sir Albert Sassoon. The building has twenty-eight class-rooms, besides four rooms for the use of the principal, vice-principal, and assistant masters.

There are also the hall on the first floor, and the library on the third floor. The Elphinstone funds are under the charge of trustees nominated by Government, and the school fees, since the year 1870, have been paid into the Government Treasury. The number of boys on the roll at present is 810. Of these, seventy-six, or about nine per cent are free. The others pay in the lower school Rs. 3, and in the upper-school Rs. 4 monthly. There are, in addition to the principal and vice-principal, twenty-eight assistants in the school, besides the principal's clerk. Some estimate of the condition of the school may be gathered yearly from the number who pass the Matriculation Examination. In the last examination fifty-three boys matriculated from this school. There is every reason to suppose that the new and commodious building will attract still greater numbers to the school.



THE DAVID SASSOON BUILDING OF THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

In the first stage of the Queen's Prize on Thursday week Major Pearce, 4th Devon, the gold medalist of 1875, and Corporal Ingram, 3rd Lanark, who is one of Scotland's steadyest shots, tied for the Silver Medal with scores of 96 each, and had to shoot off next day. The highest aggregate at the three ranges was four points behind the winning total of last year, but there are many reasons to account for this apparent falling off. The heat was very great all day, and the light unfavourable to high scores. Seventeen competitors, with totals of 88 points each, had to shoot on Friday for the last fourteen places in the sixty. The Glen Albyn Prize was won by Sergeant Pullman, an old gold medalist, with a highest possible score; and the Alexandra aggregate by Private Simpson, 1st Edinburgh, with a total of 65 points.

The tie-shooting for the silver medal in the Queen's first stage, which took place just before the gun fired on Friday evening, attracted a large number of visitors. Among the distinguished persons within the ropes were the young Princesses of the Imperial house of Germany and Count Münster, the German Ambassador. The competition for the Martin's Challenge Cup was proceeding at No. 5 butt at six o'clock, the hour appointed for shooting off the tie, but the competition was suspended at that hour to permit the superior event to be decided. Major Pearce and Corporal Ingram both fired at No. 46 target. With the first shot Ingram scored four for a good inner, about two inches from the bull's-eye, and Major Pearce followed with a bull's-eye. Ingram again scored only four, the Devon champion scoring a second bull. With his last shot the Scotchman scored the full points with a bullseye in perfect elevation, a little to the right of the centre, making his score 13. The Englishman had only three to beat, but the gold medalist failed to accomplish the easy task, and scoring an outer for his last shot, made only a total of 12, and lost the medal by a point. The tie-shooting at the remaining targets for the thirteen lowest places in the Sixty passed off without attracting much notice, the interest being absorbed by the chief event. The prizes in the battalion sweepstakes for the Queen's were won by the 3rd Lanark, with the wonderful total of 547 points for its six competitors; the 1st Renfrew, with 516; 1st Cumberland, with 515; and 1st Notts, with 514. In the contest for the St. George's Vase the highest score (33) was made by seven competitors, who had to fire off the ties on Saturday. The heat at the camp was intense, and several cases of sunstroke were treated by the medical officer. At a meeting held in the club tent at midday gunfire Sergeant Sage, of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, and Private Runtz, of the London Rifle Brigade, were presented with illuminated addresses, signed by between 200 and 300 of the principal shots visiting Wimbledon, acknowledging the services they had rendered to volunteers by exposing the malpractices in marking which occurred last year.

Saturday's programme was full of interesting events; Sergeant Heiton, 2nd Renfrew, won the St. George's Cup with 12 points after shooting off. The Belgian Cup was won by the 1st Westmoreland with 147 points, and the China Cup by the Devonshire squad with 378 points. The Lords and Commons match was won by the former, who scored 439 points against 393. The International Challenge Trophy was secured by Scotland with 1774 points, the best score ever made for the trophy; England being next with 1744. Quartermaster Cortis, 2nd Sussex, took the first prize in the Windmill Series with 34. The Snider Association Cup was carried off by Private Lathbury, of the 5th Stafford, with 35, the highest possible score. The first prize in the Prince of Wales's Series was secured by Sergeant Murray, 5th Lanark.

Divine service was celebrated at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning in the Umbrella Tent. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George Body.

The proceedings on Monday included a novel competition which has a practical military object, and by which the founder of the prizes, Mr. J. A. Mullens, the donor of £2500 for this purpose, hopes to prevent such disasters as those of Majuba Hill. It is for shooting, with the long Snider rifle, at moving targets of boards, painted of a dark muddy grey colour, and roughly shaped to represent the head and body of a man. These board targets, 3 ft. from top to base, 1 ft. 8 in. wide in the part representing the chest of the man, and 8 in. wide in the part representing the head, were fixed on upright poles, so that the whole target showed above the mantle of the butt. The uprights were fastened, in a trench below, to a horizontal frame, which was made to travel to and fro across the line of fire about as fast as a man would move at a quick walk. The competition was open to teams of noncommissioned officers and privates of Volunteers, one team of six being sent by each battalion entering into competition for the prize. The firing began at a range of 400 yards, which was reduced to 300 yards, 200 yards, 100 yards, and 50 yards, the squads or teams firing together, each squad at one of the moving targets. The first prize, of £100, was won by the 5th Lancashire, with thirty-six hits; the second and third prizes were divided between the 1st Devon and the 1st Berks. The first stage of the Albert prize, open to all comers, was concluded this day, the foremost winners being Mr. W. Martin Smith, of Wimbledon. Prizes were awarded for the highest aggregate scores made in the first stage of shooting for the Queen's Prize, the Alexandra, and the Martin Cup competition. Corporal Ingram, of the 1st Lanark, had made the highest number of points (179), but Major Pearce, of the 4th Devon, and Corporal Caldwell, of the 1st Renfrew, made only one less, and from 170 to 176 were made by twenty others. Corporal Ingram, the silver medalist, carried off the Martin-Henry aggregate, and Private Somerville, 1st Lanark, the Snider aggregate. A Challenge Cup, shot for by the representatives of the London hospitals, was won by a team from King's College Hospital. The first prize in the Curtis and Harvey fell to Private Boyd, 1st Ayr, who made the highest possible score—namely, 50. The first prize in the Armourer Company's series was taken by Major Burt, 1st Warwick, and the Hulford Prize by Sergeant-Instructor Gilders, 9th Middlesex. Mr. Secretary Childers's Prize also went to Sergeant-Instructor Gilders, who made 34 out of a possible 35, Sergeant Dods, 1st Berwick, taking the Pavilion Prize with a similar score. The St. Leger goes to Mr. Martin Smith, Wimbledon, who started with an inner and finished up with nine bull's-eyes. Lieutenant Lamb, 25th Regiment, wins the Kirkman; and Lieutenant McKerrell, 7th Middlesex, takes the Henry Prize.

Tuesday was the great day of the shooting, when the Queen's Prize of £250, with the Gold Medal of the National Rifle Association, and the Champion's Badge, was finally contended for at three ranges successively, distant 800 yards, 300 yards, and 1000 yards, by sixty marksmen who had excelled the others in the previous stages. This shooting began about half-past two in the afternoon, and was eagerly watched by a great crowd of spectators. At these long ranges the targets are those known as first-class targets. The bull's-eye is a blackened circle, 3 ft. in diameter. The "inner" is a circle drawn around the bull's-eye, and having a diameter of 4 ft. 6 in. On either side of this outer circle, and at a distance of 3 ft. from the centre of the bull's-eye, is an upright

line. These two perpendicular lines, with the top and bottom of the target, form the bounds of the "magpie," a square of 6 ft. There remains on each side of the magpie a rectangular space, 3 ft. wide, forming the "outer," the whole target being 12 ft. in width and 6 ft. high. A bull's-eye is valued at five marks, an "inner" at four, a "magpie" at three, and an "outer" at two marks. At first attention was chiefly directed to the shooting of Corporal Ingram, of the 3rd Lanark, who won the Silver Medal at the First Stage, and Major Pearce, of the 4th Devon, the gold medalist of 1875, who had tied with him on Friday, and lost only by one point in shooting off the tie for first place. It was soon found, however, that both were doing badly. Ingram began with a "magpie," was then credited with three misses, and finished up at the 800 yards range with three "magpies," making only 12 points to the good. At the 900 yards range he did a little better, making 17, and at the 1000 yards better still, making 24, and so getting a total of 53, or 33 less than the winner of the prize. Major Pearce also made a bad start, no signal after his first shot denoting a "miss." Then a ricochet was signalled, his ball having struck the earth of the butt before striking the target, so that neither of his first two shots put anything to his account. He next made an "inner," then a "magpie," then an "outer," again a "magpie," and finally an "outer," ending with 14 for his score at 800 yards range. Going to the 900 yards, he got a bull's-eye for each of his first two shots, then a "magpie," another bull's-eye, an "inner," a "magpie," and an "outer," taking up 27 from this stage, and 41 altogether to the 1000 yards range. Among those who had done much better were Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, Private Gates, 1st Sussex, Private Beck, 3rd Devon, Private Wade, 1st Lancashire, and Sergeant Walker, of Canada, who had each made an aggregate of 56 at the first two ranges; while Captain McCloy, 3rd Lanark, and Private Silver, Honourable Artillery Company, had each 55, and Private Phillips, 1st Hants, 54 marks to start with at the last range. Among these, therefore, the winner was looked for. Mr. Silver added 21 to his score, Captain McCloy the same number, Sergeant Stewart got 24 in addition to the 30 and 25 he had brought up from the lower ranges, McFarlane, 24, and Private Chantler, H.A.C., who had only made 26 and 18, added 29 to his score, or only one point less than the exceptionally high score of Beck at the 1000 yards. Other high scores at this range were those of Corporal Caldwell, who got 27; Private Phillips, 2nd Hants, who added the same number to the 25 and 29 he had already got; and Sergeant Donnelly, who made 25 at this range, in addition to his two 23's obtained at 800 and 900 yards.

About twenty minutes to four o'clock, when Beck had only one more shot to fire, it was pretty clear by the scores on the other register-boards that unless he missed entirely he would probably be the winner. Going quietly to the front when his turn came, he lay down on his back, took a deliberate but not very long aim, and fired. In a few seconds the black and white disc was seen as the dummy target rose, and as the register-keeper called "Beck, a magpie—three," the Devonshire men, who had gathered about the firing point at which he was, pressed forward to shake him by the hand and congratulate him. In a very few minutes it was certain that his score would not be beaten, and although several of the competitors had still to fire, the crowd got over the ropes, and Beck was led away to the Council Tent, preceded by the band of the St. George's Rifles playing "See, the conquering hero comes." The winner's total score was 86, being three points higher than the highest on record—that of Corporal Taylor, 47th Lancashire, in 1879, who made 83. The highest possible score would be 105 points. Earl Brownlow, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, advanced into the open space in front of the Executive Offices, and, shaking hands with Beck, congratulated him on his victory. Lady Brownlow then fastened the badge on his arm; and, the rifle with which he had shot having been formally presented to him, a chair was brought, and the Queen's Prizeman of 1881 was borne off on the shoulders of four sturdy Devonshire men. The band led the way, playing Handel's triumphal march, to the camp of the Victorias, where Colonel Walrod, on behalf of the Devonshire men, thanked those present for their hearty reception of the hero of the day. Mr. Thomas Beck is a young farmer of Tiverton.

The Public Schools' Match was won by the Eton five, with 189 points, Cheltenham getting 166, Rugby 161, Harrow 147, and Marlborough 146. The Militia Prize, the Duke of Cambridge's, and others of minor importance, were contended for on Tuesday. The Grand Aggregate first prize, with the Dominion of Canada trophy, was awarded to Corporal Caldwell, of Renfrewshire.

We present a page of humorous sketches of the by-play and casual adventures to be witnessed at the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting, which has this year been favoured with splendid summer weather, and has attracted an immense number of visitors.

CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

On Monday the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, laid, in Exhibition-road, South Kensington, the foundation-stone of the central institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The ceremony took place in a spacious marquee, upon an elevated dais covered with crimson cloth, in the centre of which was suspended a polished Cumberland shap granite pillar, which had to be lowered on to a granite pedestal beneath. We give an illustration of the intended building. It appears from the design of the architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, that the building will have a front of 300 feet, and five storeys, all but the top one averaging 15 ft. 9 in. from floor to floor. The entrance will be approached by about sixteen steps from Exhibition-road, through a large and handsome hall, 37 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in., the groined ceiling of which will be supported by four pillars, one of which is the granite shaft set by the Prince of Wales. There will be two lecture theatres, with preparation-rooms behind them, each capable of holding 208 students; on the first floor there will be a library 37 ft. by 33 ft. Among other provisions for technical or scientific education, there will be chemical laboratories 76 ft. by 50 ft. in extent. The total cost is estimated by Mr. Waterhouse at about £66,000.

As their Royal Highnesses entered the building the band of the Royal Engineers played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." They were ushered to their seats on the dais by a procession formed in the following order:—Mr. Waterhouse, A.R.A. (the architect), and Mr. Shoppee; the Masters of the Clothworkers', Ironmongers', Fishmongers', Vintners', Salters', Drapers', and Mercers' Companies; the Right Hon. L. Playfair, M.P., the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Alderman Sir S. H. Waterlow (treasurer of the institute); Mr. F. J. Bramwell (chairman of the executive committee), who is to be knighted upon this occasion; Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Waterlow (Sheriffs of London and Middlesex), the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., the Right

Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor (chairman of the Council of the Institute). Among those present were:—The Dean of Lincoln, Canon Barry, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Hicks, M.P., Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Professor Huxley, Baron H. de Worms, M.P., Professor Delamotte (King's College), Alderman Sir T. Dakin, and Mr. Magnus (Gresham College). The Prince and Princess were received with a cordial greeting.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, on behalf of the Council of the Institute, read an address relating to its history and objects. He observed that twenty-two of the livery companies of the city of London, including nine of the twelve great City Guilds, were represented in the council of the Institute, and jointly contributed £21,000 annually to its funds. He alluded to the approaching completion of Finsbury Technical College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Prince Leopold in May last, and the foundation of a similar school in Lambeth. He also mentioned the successful efforts of the institute to advance technical education in a large number of provincial towns in the United Kingdom by holding annual examinations in technology, by encouraging in connection with them the formation of evening classes, and by assisting in the payment of teachers, the progress made being shown by the fact that the number of candidates recently examined was 1503, as against 816 in the previous year. He gave a further description of the advantages to be expected as the result of the foundation of a central metropolitan institution at South Kensington.

The Prince of Wales replied to the Lord Chancellor's address, and bore testimony to the need of supplementing the system of popular education in England by establishing colleges and schools for teaching the principles of science and art involved in our manufacturing industries, which are now exposed to so much foreign competition. He considered that the institution now erected by the City and Guilds of London would be of much benefit to the whole kingdom, as a focus uniting the different technical schools already in existence, and in which, by the aid of scholarships, promising students from the provinces could be brought to profit by the superior instruction that London can command. They would also have the advantage of being near the South Kensington Museum, and other valuable collections in London. The realisation of this idea was one of the most cherished aims of his father, the late Prince Consort, after the Exhibition of 1851, and the Commissioners of that Exhibition had therefore willingly granted the land for the site of this building. He had much pleasure in accepting the office of President of the Institute.

Mr. Norman Watney, clerk of the Mercers' Company, presented to the Prince the trowel for the laying of the stone, and Mr. Bramwell and Sir S. H. Waterlow the coins, weights, and records to be deposited beneath. The Prince then laid the stone, and afterwards declared it duly laid. This terminated the ceremony, and their Royal Highnesses retired, amid the cheers of those assembled.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.	
Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Sam. i.; Acts xxiv. Evening Lessons: 2 Sam. xii. 1-24 or xviii.; Matt. xii. 22. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. A. J. Robinson, Rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. S. Buss, Vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Whitehall, 11 a.m., 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. P. Goe, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough. St. James's, noon. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. William Benham, Rector of Malden, Kent; 3 p.m., the Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Perowne. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger.
MONDAY, JULY 25.	
St. James, Apostle and Martyr. Birmingham Regatta.	The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
TUESDAY, JULY 26.	
New Moon, 5.19 a.m. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Gloucestershire Agricultural Society Show, Cirencester (three days). The Lady Mayoress's Reception, 4 p.m.	Archæological Institute, annual meeting, Bedford (seven days) reception by the Mayor; address by the president, Lord Talbot de Malahide. Goodwood Races.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.	
Kent Archæological Society, annual meeting at Canterbury, 10 a.m.; dinner at the Music-hall, 3.30 p.m. Christ's Hospital, speech-day, 2 p.m.	
THURSDAY, JULY 28.	
Archæological Institute, annual meeting, excursions, sectional meetings. Goodwood Races: Cup day.	Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Professor Mivart on Chameleons).
FRIDAY, JULY 29.	
Archæological Institute: excursions to Luton, St. Alban's. Regattas: Chester, Ramsey (Isle of Man).	Royal Theatrical Fund: Thirty-sixth Annual Dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (Mr. H. Irving in the chair).
SATURDAY, JULY 30.	
Annual Prize Meeting of the National Artillery Association (till Aug. 12.) Archæological Institute, Bedford: excursions to Clapham, Colworth, &c.	International Pharmaceutical Congress, conversation at Bloomsbury-square.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 8" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, real or falling.		
July	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
10	30.141	62.1	47.4	61	6	72.7	55.6	WNW. WSW.		218	0.040
11	30.155	66.0	51.1	61	3	78.2	55.2	SW. SSW.		247	0.045
12	30.010	66.1	55.5	70	4	78.8	54.0	SSW. WNW.		162	0.000
13	30.225	63.3	55.1	71	4	76.1	53.3	WSW. WNW.		219	0.000
14	30.239	68.3	59.8	76	3	85.8	51.6	W. S.W. S.		94	0.000
15	30.001	76.2	58.6	58	3	90.8	59.5	S. S.W. NW.		97	0.015
16	30.031	70.1	56.6	64	7	80.1	61.6	NNE. NE.		180	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.005	3.183	30.019	30.217	30.249	30.053	30.033
Temperature of Air	61.2	69.1	62.2	68.3	80.1	79.0	73.9
Temperature of Evaporation	54.6	59.7	62.7	58.8	61.3	68.1	61.4
Direction of Wind	SW.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	SW.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 38	1 21	2 15	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12

ART NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Long has been elected a Royal Academician.

Mr. Mark Fisher has been elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Princess Beatrice on Monday opened a loan exhibition of paintings, sculpture, tapestries, and other works of art at the Albert Institute, Windsor. The exhibition is under the patronage of the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; and her Majesty has contributed a collection of water-colour sketches of Windsor Castle. Her Royal Highness was received by Captain Bulkeley, the president; Mr. F. B. Buckland, the honorary secretary; the members of the committee, Mr. R. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., and others.

We understand that the executive committee of the national memorial to the late Earl of Beaconsfield have decided to intrust the execution of a statue to Signor Raggi, to whom Lord Beaconsfield had given some sittings not long before his lamented death.

Mr. Theod has completed a fine bust of the late Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, in the uniform of the 1st Life Guards, of which he was Colonel thirty-one years. This is to be presented by his widow, Lady Combermere, to be placed in the officers' mess-room of Hyde Park Barracks.

On Tuesday afternoon the inscription-stone of the Birmingham Art Gallery was laid by the Mayor (Mr. R. Chamberlain). Some time ago Mr. Richard Tangye offered the Town Council £10,000 to purchase objects for the gallery, on condition that the Corporation immediately erected a building, and that a further sum was subscribed by the public. The Gas Committee solved the difficulty about the building by deciding to erect offices with accommodation for the gallery in the upper floor, and the public responded to Mr. Tangye's condition by subscribing between £7000 and £8000.

The Viennese Society of Artists propose to open from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1882, in their enlarged galleries at Vienna, an exhibition of the chief works of art, both national and foreign, that have been produced since the Exhibition of 1873. In a prospectus issued by the society it is stated that the exhibition will comprise works of architecture, sculpture, design, painting, and drawing, as well as those of the various arts of reproduction. The management of all affairs concerning the exhibition has been intrusted to a special committee. The Imperial Government has given encouragement to the undertaking, and has notified its intention to give prize medals. The committee will pay the transport (including insurance money) of all admitted works to Vienna and back, on condition that they should be returned to the places whence they were sent.

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Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

IPSWICH.

Few towns in the Kingdom possess prettier surroundings than Ipswich. Cobbett, with his keen eye for the picturesque, makes its surroundings the theme of one of his "Rural Rides." One is in the pleasant country, in the green lanes, or rambling by some parkside, in a few minutes after leaving the hot, busy, and narrow streets. The antiquity of the place affects a stranger immediately, especially when we have broken through the zone of new villas and cottages which have grown up in the suburbs of Ipswich, as they have in those of every other town of importance. The gable-fronted houses still retain many a pretty bit of wood carving as old as the days of the Tudors; and in the oldest streets we can immediately see the influence which the Flemish trade once had upon that of the town. There are numerous evidences of Flemish domestic architecture, especially in the larger and more important houses, which were formerly inhabited by merchants. Perhaps one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture in England is that known in Ipswich by the name of the "Ancient House." Both inside and out it is in a capital state of preservation, and is very carefully kept up by the present tenant, Mr. James Haddock, bookseller. It was built in 1567, by Mr. George Copping; but the Sparrow family (one of whom was member for Ipswich) occupied it for two centuries and a half, so that it is frequently called "Sparrow's House." The lavish ornamentation bestowed upon the exterior is even exceeded within, where old oak panelling appears to compete with moulded ceilings. The



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Rambling along the irregular streets, we must eventually find ourselves at the "water-side," as the quay is locally termed. Strangely alone amid foundries and warehouses is a solitary gateway, whose mellow brickwork plainly speaks of its Tudor origin. It leans threateningly forward toward the street, but it is perfectly safe. The ivy which clusters thickly about the summit of this ancient piece of brickwork adds to its antique appearance. This gateway is all that is left to tell of one of Cardinal Wolsey's most ambitious designs—to found a university in his native town of Ipswich, which should eclipse those of Oxford and Cambridge. The erection of "Wolsey's College" was commenced in 1528, and the Corporation assisted the undertaking by endowments. From all that can be gleaned concerning this scheme, there can be no doubt that Wolsey intended it to be of the most imposing character. Hampton Court Palace shows us that the historic Cardinal loved to "dabble in bricks and mortar." When Wolsey fell, stern orders were given that the entire edifice (which had been in course of erection for three years past) should be razed to the ground. One of the causes of the King's displeasure is stated by Fuller to have been that of the Cardinal's setting his own arms above those of the King on the gate-house of the College. It is probable that the present gateway was the entrance to some quadrangle of the College, appointed for the residence of students. In Ipswich and the neighbourhood it is well known by the name of "Wolsey's Gate."

We have already referred to the richly wooded environs of Ipswich. One of the most beautiful in this respect is where the high grounds rise to the north-east of the town. The stately Church of St. Margaret—a fine specimen of Early Perpendicular work—terminates the old part of the town, and close beside it and beyond it stretches Christchurch Park, well known to all residents as the spot where flower-shows and fêtes innumerable are held. The park contains some fine old chestnuts, elms, and oaks, which seem to grow as near the town as they well can. The mansion is one of the best and purest examples of Elizabethan architecture in the kingdom, and was built in 1459 by Sir Edmund Withipoll. Within the grounds is a very ancient bowling-green, on which it is stated Charles II. once played.

The river Orwell, however, is the most attractive of the scenic features of the neighbourhood of Ipswich; and the inhabitants are quite justified in eagerly inquiring of a stranger whether he has "been down the Orwell." The distance to Harwich is about thirteen miles, and at high water (a fact to be noted) the scenery is exceedingly beautiful. High grounds stretch away on both sides, for the most part densely covered with woods and parks, from which such stately mansions as Stoke Hall, Woolverstone Hall, Orwell Hall, Broke Hall, and others, stand forth. Rising from amid a dense bosage is a singular red brick edifice, widely known as "Freston Tower." The Rev. R. Cobbold (who has associated the creeks of the Orwell with the adventures of "Margaret Catchpole") has made this the site of one of his popular novels. The "Tower" is in reality part of the ancient Freston Hall. It is a very strong quadrangular building, six stories high, but each room is only ten feet by twelve. A polygonal turret at each angle terminates in a pinnacle, and improves what otherwise would be an unsightly "look-out." It is believed to have been erected by a member of that Latimer family to which the Bishop belonged, and was doubtless intended to be a pleasure-house.

A ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

On Thursday week, one of the warmest of summer days in London, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House, which was honoured with the presence of her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty was accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, and was attended by the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Lieutenant-General Lynedoch Gardiner, and Captain A. Bigge. His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with their Royal Highnesses Princesses Victoria, Sophia, and Margaret of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck were present at this entertainment. It affords the subject of our large Engraving, while that which is presented on our front page is the arrival of some of the illustrious guests at Marlborough House.

RIOTOUS BRAWLS AT PRAGUE.

Much indignation has been aroused in Germany, but more especially in the German part of Austria, by the outrageous behaviour of some of the young Bohemians, or "Czechs" as they call themselves, towards German students at the University of Prague. Upon the occasion of a festival to celebrate the twentieth year of the students' club named "Austria," at Kuchelbad, near that city, the German members, who numbered scarcely forty, were savagely attacked by several hundred Slavs, including some rabble of the lower classes, and were forced to barricade the verandah of the tavern, and defend themselves as best they could. There were twenty-four gendarmes or police in front of the verandah, but the assailants were not deterred from beginning the attack, which they did without the slightest provocation. The Germans were pelted with bottles, glasses, stones, and other missiles, from which they attempted in vain to shelter themselves by holding up stools and chairs, being unable to get inside the house. Few of them escaped more or less severe cuts and bruises, while some were dragged out, thrown down, kicked, and beaten. Two pistol-shots were fired, and one shot inflicted a wound. This went on till they resolved on breaking out with a sudden rush, and getting to the steam-boat on the river Moldau, which was close by; they were, however, pursued and further ill-treated, but the gendarmes interfered for their protection. In the evening, as they were hourly expected to return to the city, mobs gathered in the streets there, and on the bridges, to intercept the Germans coming home. These mobs, however, were dispersed

by the police, and a guard was stationed on the quay or landing-place, where the steam-boat, conveying eight or nine badly-wounded men, with some of their companions, arrived near the hour of midnight. Others had fled to the refuge of the woods around Kuchelbad, or to neighbouring farm-houses and cottages, from which they returned next morning. In the city streets, it is said, gross insults were offered to respectable Germans, and two young ladies, daughters of University professors, met ruffians who actually spat in their faces.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

The French troops and ships of war are completing the conquest of the Regency of Tunis; and the seaport town of Sfax, in the Gulf of Gabes, on the eastern coast, has been captured by bombardment and by assault. The Gulf of Gabes, anciently the Lesser Syrtis, which is a wide indentation of the North African coast between Tunis and Tripoli, is navigable to the ports of Gabes and Sfax. The name of Sfax would seem to be Greek, but the Arab name for cucumbers, which are much grown and exported here, is "Sfakou." The town has sixteen thousand inhabitants, and is divided into two sections, both of which are within the outer wall, and this is embattled and castellated in the antique style. The Mussulman part of the town is on a height; and from the karbass or citadel there is a wide panoramic view over the city and gardens, and the surrounding country, as far as the Gulf of Gabes and the Kerkennah Islands. The Frankish or European town is below, and is protected by two batteries. Sfax is wanting in the chief luxury of an African town—the wells; and its water supply is derived from cisterns, which are kept up by the householders chiefly at their own expense. There are, however, at a short distance outside the gates, two other great cisterns, and nearer to the walls a huge inclosure, containing hundreds of cisterns, made and kept up by the endowments left for that purpose by charitable persons.

Since the French invasion of the northern and western parts of the country ruled by the Bey of Tunis, there had been symptoms of restlessness among the interior tribes, and at Sfax this was evinced to a degree which excited forebodings. The warlike Mussulman devotees assembled and applied for a watchword to the Tripoli sects, who assured them that the Turkish troops would come to their aid. This increased the excitement, and it was easy to read in the natives' faces their threatening disposition. No European ventured into the suburbs, where robberies and murders were frequent. On the 28th ult. the officers of the French gun-boat Chacal, who had just landed, were being shown over the town by M. Mattei, the French Vice-Consul, when some Arabs, evidently obeying a signal, issued forth, armed with pistols and other weapons. The Chacal's officers, seeing that a conflict was imminent, wishing to save the French Vice-Consul's family, rushed to his house and begged them to make for the boats, which they immediately did. There were several ladies, and the Arabs pursued them, but aimed especially at M. Mattei, who received several blows, one of them almost breaking his left arm. An officer was also struck. The ladies, having dashed into the water to escape their pursuers, were picked up by boats and conveyed to the Chacal. Meanwhile, the Consul's children had been brought from school and taken off in another boat. All the European residents fled with their children and sought refuge on board the Chacal or on board a Tunisian vessel stationed in the roads. Many of them were wounded, but all escaped with life except two Maltese, who were overtaken, killed, and cut to pieces on the beach. The Arabs then pillaged the houses of the Europeans. The Marabouts unfurled flags and stimulated the Arabs, telling them that it was a holy war. Other Arabs of the neighbouring tribes arrived in the midst of the tumult. M. Mattei remained on board the Chacal, while his family were taken to Goletta. It was believed that the rising was premature, and that a general revolt had been planned. The movement was at first directed mainly against the French, the French Consulate being sacked and the flag torn to shreds, but all the other Europeans were menaced.

In consequence of this outbreak several French gun-boats, with about sixteen hundred French troops on board, were sent to Sfax, and a bombardment was commenced on the 5th inst., which was continued five or six days, throwing about seven hundred bombshells. Our Illustration, from a sketch by an eyewitness on the 5th, shows the gun-boats Pique and Chacal, at a distance of one mile and a quarter from the forts, bombarding the place. After the destruction of the Arab quarter of Sfax, the Kasbah, and the forts, by the French shells, the captains of the Alma and the Reine Blanche sent towards the shore two launches, armed with revolver-cannon and filled with infantry soldiers. The natives, imagining that a landing was about to be attempted, hurried to the seacoast, their number being estimated at fully 30,000. Disembarkation under these conditions being impossible, the French contented themselves with sending several volleys of mitraille into the Arabs, many of whom were killed. On Thursday week, however, the French naval squadron from Tunis arrived, and next day "bombarded the town methodically." The French troops were landed on Saturday morning, and, after two hours' severe fighting, gained possession of the town and forts, or of their ruins, which are now in French occupation. The bombardment last Saturday recommenced at five o'clock in the morning. It was followed by the landing of 1500 seamen. They led the attack; 3500 infantry afterwards joined in the operations. The forts were taken at half-past seven, and the French flag was hoisted. The Arabs made, it is said, a desperate resistance. The town had to be taken house by house. The Arabs are reported to have lost very heavily. A multitude of Arab horsemen were decimated by shells from the frigates. The French are encamped in the town. The Europeans have not yet returned, fearing fresh troubles.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The anniversary meeting of this institute was held on the 14th inst. in the theatre of the Royal Institution—Lord Fortescue presiding. The chairman presented the prizes of medals and certificates which had been awarded to exhibitors of the best sanitary appliances. Professor Chaumont, F.R.S., then gave an address upon "Modern Sanitary Science." Having suggested that the vaunted civilisation of Western races was but little in advance of those whom we were inclined to despise, he insisted upon the necessity of preventing the entrance into dwellings of any injurious matter from without; of making an efficient and continuous change of air in living and sleeping rooms; of ceasing to pollute the soil and watercourses of the country; of obtaining pure and wholesome drinking-water under such conditions as shall render contamination impossible; of practising the most rigid cleanliness in person, clothing, and dwellings; and of scattering town populations more. In a general summary, he held that the prospects of sanitary progress were, on the whole, encouraging. The dinner of the institute was held at St. James's Hall, Dr. Richardson proposing "Success to the Sanitary Institute."

The death of Lord Hatherley leaves Lord Cairns the only ex-Lord Chancellor in receipt of a pension.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

From all parts of the United Kingdom reports of the growing crops have recently been published in the agricultural and county papers, and a careful collation of these, together with a wide personal survey, north, south, east, and west, enable us to form as fair an estimate of the coming harvest as it is ever possible to obtain beforehand. In England, the only important wheat-growing portion of the British isles, there is now a fair prospect of an average, or nearly an average, yield of the most important of the cereals. The crop is scarcely anywhere heavy, and it is more commonly thin than thick; but there is an unusual abundance of what are called good standing crops, while a really bad piece is quite a rarity in the wheat-growing counties. The straw is short, the ears are not over large, and, as far as bulk goes, there will not be more than two thirds of that produced last year. But everyone knows how the wheat was laid just at this time last year, and what a wretched yield of grain there was. The ears then were large enough, but not more than half filled. Insects and fungoid diseases decimated the yield. This year, on the other hand, there is reason to believe that the ears will be well set, as there is very little fungoid disease, and at present we have heard but few complaints of insect injury. Then the blooming time was perfect, and we have not had any frosts since sharp enough to hurt a plant so hardy as wheat. Already the forward crops are turning towards that deep golden colour which is so gladly seen by farmers. In Scotland and Ireland the growth of wheat is so small as to be of little consequence to the country. From most European countries the reports are decidedly favourable. It seems to be the turn of countries this side of the Atlantic to have a good yield, and for America to take her share of the bad luck which husbandmen everywhere must suffer from sometimes. Although reports from the United States are conflicting, it is now generally admitted that the crop in that great country will be considerably less than either of the two preceding ones. There is no reason to fear a dear loaf of bread, however. The American surplus will be abundant for England, not to mention the now considerable colonial supply; and other European countries will, for the most part, produce all they require or get it from their near neighbours.

The barley crop is the great crop of the season, especially in England and Ireland. From Scotland reports are not quite so favourable. In England it has seldom been so generally good. As a rule, it is just about stout enough for yield and quality combined. There are some thin pieces, chiefly late crops; but it is long since we have seen barley so promising, on the whole. One other important crop, potatoes, is generally both luxuriant and healthy. Indeed, at this time of year we have never seen it looking better in England, and from Ireland we are glad to see equally satisfactory reports. Some damage was done by a sharp June frost in Scotland; but the weather has been, on the whole, so unusually suitable to potatoes that we anticipate a great crop from all parts of the kingdom.

Having mentioned wheat, barley, and potatoes in terms of congratulation, we have, unhappily, got to the end of our good harvest news. The hay crop just gathered is one of the shortest on record, and the drought precludes the hope of a good aftermath, such as we had last year, to make up for the deficiency of the first cut. Oats and peas are variable, but certainly not up to average crops, and beans are almost everywhere short and thin. There has not been rain enough for either oats or beans, unless it be in moist Ireland, where the oat crop is much better than it is in Great Britain. Peas had a bad start, and the growing weather did not come soon enough for that delicate crop. As for the root crops, it would be an excusable exaggeration to say that what the frost and the wireworm spared the "fly" destroyed. The mangold crop has probably never been more thin or backward. Turnips, the most important of all crops to most Scotch farmers, were cut off to a great extent by frost, and had to be resown. Then the second crop, in too many instances, was eaten off by the "fly." The recent drought must destroy nearly all chance of a fair crop of turnips. Of course, there are exceptional farms, and exceptional districts, where a good root crop is to be found; but the same remark would apply in the case of any other crop that is generally a failure. We are in this case, as in others, referring to the country generally, and our estimates have been made with the greatest care, and will be found supported by the highest authorities.

It seems, then, that there will be plenty of good wheat for bread and plenty of good barley for beer, but a short supply of food for live stock, and an all-round result for the farmer less advantageous than we could desire for him. Never was a good general harvest more urgently needed. Thousands of farmers are on the brink of ruin, and, although the harvest of 1881 is likely to be good enough to keep the majority on their legs for another year, it cannot reinstate them in prosperity. Gardeners and fruit and hop growers are better off. It is long since we had so good a fruit year, and hops at present are promising. As a whole, the produce of our soil must be a distinct improvement on the meagre results of recent bad seasons; but we fear it will not be sufficient to turn the tide of agricultural depression to an appreciable extent. Future prices are, of course, an unknown quantity, and they will make all the difference between a good return and a bad one. Scarcely anything can compensate a country like England for a dear loaf; but all but the poorest of us might well regard with complacency the probability of higher prices for farm produce than those which have lately prevailed. Another very important factor in the financial results of the agricultural year is the harvest weather, and here we have no conflict of interests. Everyone must hope for a good season for the ingathering of crops which, if not generally exuberant, are at least better than the very deficient ones of the last three years.

The annual Provincial Exhibition was held on the 14th inst. at the Botanical Gardens, Sheffield. Prizes to the amount of £300 were offered, and in addition to these a number of prizes were given by the residents in the town. The show was a magnificent one. The entries numbered nearly 850, and the classes were divided between nurserymen and amateurs.

Mr. Pender, M.P., presiding on the 14th inst. at the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, mentioned that within the last ten days the cable from Brest, which had been lying in the sea about eleven years, had been picked up in 1700 fathoms of water and repaired. A cable had also, within the last month, been repaired in 2000 fathoms of water.

The Orkney Islands appear to be a good egg-producing district, as from trustworthy statistics it has been ascertained that during the last twelve months more than 11,000,000 have been sent by steamers and sailing-vessels to southern markets. From the various ports in the county 7023 boxes of eggs were exported. These boxes contained from 120 to 160 dozen each, and, taking the average at 140 dozen, this gives 988,220 dozen, or 11,798,640 eggs. A fair estimate of this enormous number is got by an average of 8d. per dozen, which is rather under than over the real value here. This gives a total value of £32,774—more than half the free rental of the county, and equal to 20s. per head of the entire population.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's time during her last few days' residence at Windsor Castle was busily engaged. The boys of Christ's Hospital of the Foundation of King Charles II. came from London, in accordance with annual custom, to exhibit their drawings and charts to the Queen, the boys, with the gentlemen of the institution, lunching at the castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, received the scholars in the corridor, where the Duke of Cambridge, president, presented to the Queen Mr. John D. Allcroft, treasurer, Mrs. John D. Allcroft, and some officials of the school, together with forty boys, who individually laid their drawings and charts before her Majesty, the works selected by the Queen being those drawn by the boys—W. G. Miall, A. E. Hook, E. N. Reed, and W. Y. F. Paul. The same evening her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Leiningen, the Countess of Erroll, Viscount Torrington, Lord and Lady Amphil, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, and the Master of the Household; the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, playing in the quadrangle during and after dinner.

During the Queen's visit to town for the Royal garden party at Marlborough House, her Majesty visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace.

A Council was held by the Queen at Windsor yesterday week, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, Lord Carlingford, and Earl Granville. Lord Carrington was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, he having previously received from her Majesty the stick of office, and kissed hands on his appointment as Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms. Earls Spencer, Sydney, and Granville had audiences of her Majesty. Previously to the Council the Nawab Mukurrum ud Dowla was presented to the Queen; and the following kissed hands on their several appointments as Ministers:—Mr. E. Morier, to Madrid; Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., to Stockholm; Mr. George G. Petre, to Buenos Ayres; Mr. Gernon F. Gould, to Stuttgart; Mr. Frederick R. St. John, to Central America; and Mr. Augustus H. Mouncey, to Columbia. Princess Beatrice, in the name of the Queen, visited the special loan exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art at the South Kensington Museum, the committee in connection with the collection of which is presided over by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. El Marquis d'Aguilar and El Marquis de Valgornera, who had been sent over by the King of Spain in connection with the Spanish works of art, were presented to her Royal Highness. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Erroll, General Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, and Captain A. Bigge, R.A. The band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Mr. Albert Mansfield, played and sang in the quadrangle during the evening.

Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness von Pawel Rammingen) and Baron von Pawel Rammingen lunched with the Queen on Saturday, and the Marchioness of Ormonde, Countess Grosvenor, and the Lady Margaret Grosvenor were received by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice in the afternoon. Earl and Countess Spencer, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Cowell, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday, the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, officiating.

Princess Beatrice opened the Exhibition of Works of Art at the Albert Institute in Windsor on Monday.

The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Captain A. and Mrs. Bigge were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Queen learnt with profound grief the sad news of the death of the Dean of Westminster, in whom the Church and the nation have lost one of their noblest and most gifted members, and she herself one of her most trusted friends and advisers.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice left Windsor at half-past nine on Tuesday morning for Osborne.

Miss Beilby has been received by the Queen.

Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Craven to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Berkshire, in the room of the Earl of Abingdon, resigned.

Her Majesty has appointed Mr. Donald Currie to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Mr. Patrick Joseph Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order, for services in connection with education in Trinidad and Malta.

The Queen proposes to review the Scottish volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, on the 25th of next month.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Both the public and private duties of the Prince of Wales during the winding up of the season have given him active work. Yesterday week his Royal Highness went to Derby to show his personal interest in the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, returning to town after lunching with Mr. Wells (president of the society for the year) and the members of the council; and making a general inspection of the show. The same evening the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, assisted Colonel Ewart and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards in doing the honours at a ball given by them at Hyde Park Barracks "to meet the Prince and Princess." The Princess, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and the King of the Sandwich Islands were present, with about 1200 other guests. The Hungarian band and the band of the regiment performed. At the Royal supper table, which was adorned with white flowers, covers were laid for fourteen. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, and Princesses Victoria and Margaret of Prussia, lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Saturday. The Prince was present at a colonial banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House in the evening, the King of the Sandwich Islands being also a guest. On Sunday his Royal Highness paid a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon, Bucks, returning on Monday from Aylesbury by a special train on the London and North-Western Railway. In the afternoon the Prince, accompanied by the Princess, went to South Kensington, where his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the City and Guilds of London Central Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards called at The Deanery, Westminster, to inquire after the Dean of Westminster. The Prince and Princess dined with the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, at their residence in Grafton-street. His Royal Highness went himself on Tuesday to The Deanery, Westminster, to offer his condolence to the family of the late Dean of Westminster. The Prince and Princess dined with Lieutenant-General Lord and Lady Alfred Paget at their

residence in Queen Anne-street, and were afterwards present at Lady Alfred's dance; the King of the Sandwich Islands being also a guest. The Prince presided at the Trinity House dinner on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters, went to Brighton on Thursday, and opened the Hospital for Sick Children; after which they visited the Aquarium, where a special exhibition of performing dogs was given for the Royal visitors. The town was admirably decorated, and the Royal party was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. George Adams has submitted to the Prince and Princess his busts of the late Prince Imperial and the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany went to Aldershot yesterday week and lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the North Camp, returning in the afternoon to Buckingham Palace. On Saturday their Imperial Highnesses visited Sir Richard and Lady Wallace at Hertford House, and also the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone. The Crown Prince dined with the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. Their Imperial Highnesses attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Cambridge. The Crown Prince paid a visit to Earl Granville. On Monday the Imperial family left Buckingham Palace for Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, which has been placed at their disposal by the Duke of Bedford. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with their three daughters, travelled from Victoria Station by special train to Portsmouth, whence they crossed in the *Alberta* to East Cowes.

The Crown Princess of Germany paid a visit to the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours on Saturday last. The Crown Princess is an honorary member of the institute, and their present exhibition includes a painting by her Imperial Highness.

The Duke of Edinburgh, with the British Reserve Squadron, was enthusiastically received at Kiel on the 14th inst. Prince William of Prussia proceeded on board the *Hercules* to greet the Duke, who immediately returned the visit, a guard of honour being formed by a battalion of marines. A dinner was given by Prince Henry to his Royal Highness and the English officers, covers being laid for seventy. The Duke has accepted Mr. Donald Currie's invitation for himself and Prince Henry of Prussia to dine on board the *Garth* Castle next Monday. The staff and commanders of the fleet, as well as the dock and municipal authorities, will also be present. The dock will be opened on Tuesday, after their Royal Highnesses have paid a short visit to Edinburgh. The luncheon will be at two o'clock, enabling the fleet to start for the south, as arranged by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Duchess of Edinburgh has arrived at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, from the Continent, having crossed from Boulogne in the Royal yacht *Osborne*.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught opened the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney last Saturday. About seventy purses, containing amounts varying from five to ten guineas, were handed to the Duchess as contributions towards the £11,500 required for defraying the building expenses. Their Royal Highnesses, upon leaving the assembly-room, visited the patients. The Duke afterwards presided at a *déjeuner* given in honour of the occasion. His Royal Highness has become patron of the Military Benevolent Fund.

The Duke of Cambridge has dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The King of the Sandwich Islands was present at the Archbishop of Canterbury's garden party, and at the Lord President of the Council and Countess Spencer's conversation at the South Kensington Museum. He also met the Prince of Wales at luncheon at Lord Charles Beresford's, and dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. His Majesty has been present in the House of Commons during its sitting, and attended the guard mounting parade on Saturday at St. James's; he has also visited various theatres, and has inspected many of the art institutions. On Sunday the King went on a visit to Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey at Normanhurst Court, Battle. His Majesty, with his host and hostess, drove to Hastings on Monday and made a general inspection of the town, lunching at the School of Arts building, where an address was presented from the Mayor and Corporation. The King returned to town in the afternoon. His Majesty has exchanged visits with the various members of the Royal family, and has dined with Mr. A. Hoffnung, the agent in London of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration, at his residence in Redcliffe-square.

Don Carlos has arrived in town.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Glamis, 2nd Life Guards, eldest son of the Earl of Strathmore, and Miss Nina Cecilia Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of Mrs. Harry Scott and the late Mr. Charles William Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, was celebrated by special license at St. Peter's, the parish church of Petersham, last Saturday afternoon. The non-commissioned officers of Lord Glamis's troop in the 2nd Life Guards lined the aisle till after the ceremony was concluded, and then removed to the avenue by which the church is approached from the high road. The bridegroom's cousin, Mr. H. Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, was his best man. The bride was accompanied by her stepfather, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Miss Violet and Miss Hyacinthe Bentinck, her sisters; Ladies Constance, Mildred, and Maud Lyon, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Venetia Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Newton, and Miss Helen Duff, cousins of the bride. The bride's dress was ivory satin, trimmed with point de gaze, and on her hair a wreath of natural orange-blossoms, over which flowed a long tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of white flowers, but wore no jewels. The bride's train-bearer was the Hon. Malcolm Lyon, youngest brother of Lord Glamis, in Royal Stuart tartan. The bridesmaids wore costumes of white llama trimmed with coffee lace, and having white moire sashes and chip hats with cream ostrich feathers. Each wore, fastened on a pale blue bow, an initial brooch in diamonds, surmounted by a coronet in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried bouquets of pink roses and stephanotis. The marriage service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. G. C. Rivett-Carnac, Curate of Petersham, and the Rev. Samuel G. Beal, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Strathmore. The bridal route from the church was strewn with flowers by the village school-girls. Mr. and Mrs. Scott entertained the wedding guests at luncheon at Forbes House, Ham-common, Lord Glamis and his bride sitting under a large bell composed of fresh, variedly-coloured roses, and when the bride cut the cake the bell was swung. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played during the afternoon. Lord and Lady Glamis left for St. Paul's, Walden, the Earl of Strathmore's place in Hertfordshire, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of *ceru nun's* cloth, trimmed with lace, and hat to match.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Richardson, of

Little Brocklesby, and the Countess of Yarborough, widow of the late Earl of Yarborough, were married, also on Saturday. They left immediately afterwards for Folkestone, en route for the Continent.

Approaching marriages are announced between Mr. George Dawson Damer, Scots Guards, eldest son of Captain Seymour Dawson Damer, late M.P. for Portarlington, and heir to the earldom of Portarlington, and Miss Andalusia Frere Kennedy, only daughter of the late Lord and Lady Nigel Kennedy, and granddaughter of Archibald first Marquis of Ailsa; between Mr. F. H. Jeune, eldest son of the late Bishop of Peterborough, and the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, widow of Colonel the Hon. John Constantine Stanley; between Mr. Alfred Spencer Percival, son of Ernest Augustus Percival, late Captain 15th Hussars, and grandson of the late Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, with Miss Agnes Laura Tharp, daughter of the late Rev. Augustus Tharp, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire; between Mr. Lloyd, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Colonel Lloyd, of Aston Hall, Shropshire, and Miss Gunnis, of Rutland-gate; and between the Hon. Arden Adderley, second son of Lord Norton, and Grace, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Stopford Sackville, and the late Mr. Stopford Sackville, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, has accepted the office of president of the above society in succession to Earl Nelson, and will give the opening address of the thirty-eighth annual congress at Great Malvern on Monday, Aug. 22. The Malvern meeting will officially terminate on the following Saturday, Aug. 27.

Daily excursions by railway and carriages will be made in the interval to Castlemorton and Birtsmorton, a fine specimen of a moated manor-house of the fourteenth century, the church adjoining Payne's-place, where Margaret of Anjou took shelter after Tewkesbury, Tewkesbury Battle-field, the restored Abbey church and old houses at Tewkesbury, Seven-end Manor-house, the Rhydd, Madresfield Court, Pickersleigh, a good specimen of a Jacobean house, Bosbury and Ledbury Churches, Wall's-hill Camp, Much Marde, and Kemperley Church for its frescoes, Kidderminster Church for its effigies, Warhill, Bewdley, Ribbesford, Areley Kings, Reestone Hermitage, and Astley Church; thence to Moorhall, by the invitation of Mr. John Brinton, M.P., who will take charge of the party on this, the Kidderminster day; Little Malvern, Herefordshire Beacon and Midsummer Camp, an ancient British fortress of large extent; remains of Branshill Castle, a Norman stronghold; and Eastnor Castle and grounds, by the permission of the Earl of Somers, &c.

On Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 29 and 30, the members and visitors will visit Worcester, where the association held its fifth annual congress in 1848, under the presidency of Lord Albert D. Conyngham, F.R.S., F.S.A.; afterwards Lord Londesborough, and welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation, in conjunction with the Worcestershire Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society, will proceed to the inspection of the noble and beautifully restored cathedral, churches, and other objects of antiquarian interest to be found within the walls and neighbourhood of the ancient city.

On Wednesday, Aug. 31, the last of the extra days, it is intended to visit Cheltenham, for the purpose of examining some of the rare manuscripts, books, and pictures at Thirlestaine House, which were collected by the late Sir Thomas Phillips, by the invitation of the Rev. J. E. Fenwick, M.A., and where Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Keeper of the Manuscripts of the British Museum, has kindly undertaken to give a short account of the choicest treasures of the collection.

Visits will afterwards be made to Leckhampton Church, Prestbury, and Bishop's Cleeve.

Evening meetings at 8.30 will be held at the school-room of the Malvern College, by the kindness of the authorities, after the opening day, which will conclude with a public dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Malvern.

LAW.

Mr. Matthew, of the firm of Matthew, Buchanan, and Co., which became bankrupt in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, with liabilities of over £1,000,000, on Tuesday applied in the London Bankruptcy Court for his discharge, it being represented that his bankruptcy and failure to pay 10s. in the pound had arisen from circumstances for which he was not responsible. The application was granted.

In the action in the Queen's Bench Division, to recover compensation from Mr. Desvignes for injuries resulting from the fatal collision some time ago between a steam-launch and a sailing-boat in the Thames, judgment has been given for the defendant.

After a three days' investigation, the action brought by Miss Waller, a daughter of Colonel Waller, a Peninsular officer, against Mr. Loch, the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society was concluded yesterday week. It was founded upon a report of this society, in which the "case" of the plaintiff was set out, and in which she was described as a confirmed begging-letter writer, that she lived extravagantly, that she had misstated some of the circumstances of the case, and that the society did not recommend that assistance should be given to her. A verdict for the defendant was returned.

Lord Coleridge, at the Manchester Assizes on the 14th inst., deplored the increase in the crime of perjury, especially in Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction, where the issues were less important than in the Superior Courts, and declared his intention to punish severely anyone found guilty of that offence, adding that he should not object to a law being passed which would make the possible punishment of perjury heavier than seven years' penal servitude.

A case came before the Chancery Division last Saturday which concerned the disposition of the remainder of a fund raised in York in 1815 for the benefit of members of the theatrical profession. A Mrs. Spiller survived all the other annuitants, and she claimed the right of disposal of the principal. This was objected to, and on her death the question arose whether her representatives should have the money, or whether the fund should lapse. The Master of the Rolls approved the proposal of the Attorney General, and ordered that the money, which amounts to one thousand pounds, should be paid to the Royal Theatrical Fund.

At the Tralee Assizes on the 14th inst. the juries in every case save one acquitted their prisoners, the verdicts being received with loud applause. Judge Lawson indignantly disapproved of the findings, and threatened to have arrested those who thus expressed their sympathy with the accused.

The infantry of the Aldershot division, consisting of eleven battalions, were on the morning of the 14th inst. put through a series of field manoeuvres by General Sir Daniel Lysons. The troops paraded at five a.m., and were under arms three hours and a half.



ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

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OBITUARY.

DEAN STANLEY.

The Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Westminster, Chaplain to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and Deputy Clerk of the Closet, died at The Deanery on the 18th inst. This beloved, eloquent, and gifted divine was born Dec. 13, 1815, the second son of Edward, Bishop of Norwich, and nephew of Sir John Thomas Stanley, seventh Baronet, who was created Lord Stanley of Alderley in 1839. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold, and passed a most brilliant University career at Oxford. He obtained a scholarship at Balliol College and gained the Newdigate prize (for his English poem "The Gipsies"), a First Class in Classics in 1837, the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840. In that year he was elected Fellow of University College. From 1850 to 1852 he acted as secretary of the Oxford University Commission, from 1851 to 1858 was Canon of Canterbury, from 1856 to 1864 Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and in the last-named year was appointed Dean of Westminster in succession to the present Archbishop of Dublin. In 1871 the University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and elected him their Lord Rector in 1875. In literature Dean Stanley has won a very high position. His "Life of Arnold," published in 1844, takes rank amongst English classics; then followed Stanley's "Stories and Essays on the Apostolic Age," a "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church," "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," besides many theological works and sermons, all indicating the great power and accomplished mind of the writer. He also contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and to other leading periodicals. Dean Stanley married, Dec. 22, 1863, Lady Augusta Bruce, long the trusted and loved friend of the late Duchess of Kent, as well as of her Majesty, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Elgin, the well-known collector of the Elgin marbles, but was left a widower, without issue, March 1, 1876. Not long after the Prince Consort's death, Dr. Stanley accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Royal Highness's journey to the Holy Land, and on the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage was the chosen representative of the bridegroom's Church.

HON. P. C. SCARLETT.

The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., D.L., a distinguished diplomatist, died on the 16th inst., at his seat, Parkhurst, Dorking. He was born Nov. 27, 1804, the youngest son of James, first Lord Abinger, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, by Louisa Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Peter Campbell, of Kilmory, County Argyll, and was brother to the second Lord Abinger and to the late General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. He entered the Diplomatic Service as Attaché at Constantinople in 1825, held appointments successively at Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Tuscany, and St. Petersburg, and in 1855 was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil. Subsequently he was Ambassador to Greece, 1862 to 1864, and to Mexico, 1864 to 1867, when he retired. During his early career, he was at Constantinople during the battle of Navarino; and in Paris witnessed the flight of Charles X. He married, first, May 22, 1843, Frances Sophia Mostyn, second daughter of Mr. E. Lomax, of Parkhurst, Surrey, and by her (who died in 1849) leaves a son, Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold James Yorke Campbell Scarlett, Scots Guards; and a daughter, Florence, Lady Walsham. He married secondly, Dec. 27, 1873, Louisa Anne, widow of M. Edmond Jeannin, and daughter of the late James Wolfe Murray, of Cringletie, Lord Cringletie.

DR. M. F. WARD.

Dr. Michael Francis Ward, late M.P. for Galway, died recently in Demerara, where he was engaged in the Government medical service. He was born in 1845, the second son of the late Mr. Timothy Ward, merchant, of Galway, by Catherine, his first wife, daughter of Mr. John Lynch, of the same place, and received his education at St. Ignatius College, the Queen's College, Galway, and the Catholic University, Dublin. Having studied medicine in Steeven's Hospital in the latter city, he became Demonstrator of Anatomy at Queen's College, Galway, and was Surgeon to the Infirmary for Children in Dublin. In 1874 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Galway as a member of the Home Rule party, which seat he retained till the dissolution of Parliament last year.

MR. J. MACRAE MOIR.

Mr. J. Macrae Moir, Barrister-at-Law, died on the 12th inst., at Braefit, South Hampstead. He was called to the Scottish Bar, and, having practised some time in the Scotch Courts, removed to London, where he acquired considerable reputation and business. He occasionally acted as Deputy-Judge in the Lord Mayor's Court. Mr. Moir was secretary to the Scottish Corporation.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major Irvine Low, Bengal Cavalry, Deputy-Commissioner of Oude, on the 26th ult., at Simla, India. He was youngest son of the late General Sir John Low, of Clatto; entered the Army in 1859, and became Major in 1877.

The Hon. Anne Emma Cavendish, on the 9th inst., at 64, Cadogan-place, in her ninetyeth year. She was second daughter of Richard, second Lord Waterpark, by Juliana, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Cooper's Hill, and Mullmast Castle, in the county of Kildare.

Mrs. Robert Cartwright, at Folkestone, on July 18, was the daughter of the late A. R. Prior, Esq., of Rathdowney and Claremont, and wife of Robert Cartwright, Esq., son of the late William Cartwright, Esq., of Aynho, many years M.P. for Northamptonshire. This gifted lady was distinguished by her literary and musical talents.

Mr. Edward Roberts, of Weston, in the county of Waterford, J.P., for many years agent over the extensive estates of the Marquis of Waterford, on the 13th inst., in his ninetyeth year. He was cousin of General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., and father of Mr. Samuel Ussher Roberts, the able Commissioner of the Board of Works in Ireland.

Mr. William Henty, formerly Colonial Secretary of Tasmania, on the 11th inst., at 12, Medina-villas, Cliftonville, aged seventy-two. He was son of Mr. Thomas Henty, banker, of West Tarring, Sussex, who emigrated to Australia. Mr. William Henty practised as a solicitor in Tasmania, where he became head of the Ministry, and returned to England in 1863.

Lady Whympere, on the 15th inst., at 30, Belgrave-road, S.W. She was daughter of the late S. B. Hayes, Esq., of Merriam-square, Dublin, and of Newtown, County Meath, and married, in 1825, Sir Wm. Whympere, K.H., of the Coldstream Guards, who died in 1850. Sir William served throughout the Peninsular War (being taken prisoner at Talavera, when he escaped disguised as a muleteer) and at Waterloo, for which services he had medals. He was grandson and representative of Thomas Thurton Whympere, Esq., of Glevring Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

The Hon. Georgina Christiana Anstruther, wife of Mr. J. H. Lloyd Anstruther, of Hinthlesham Hall, Ipswich. She was fourth daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, and aunt of the present Viscount. She married, Nov. 1, 1847, Mr. James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, of Hinthlesham Hall, J.P. and D.L., brother of Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, fourth Baronet of Balcaskie.

The announcement in our last issue of the death of Lady Emily Octavia, wife of the Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, brother of the present Lord Templemore, was incorrect. The lady whose death should have been recorded was Lady Alphonsine Louise Laure Chichester, wife of Lord Stephen Algernon Chichester, youngest brother of the present Marquis of Donegall.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CW (Aden).—We are pleased to hear from you again. The problem shall appear soon. CRETIONIAN.—In Problem No. 1949 the answer to the defence 1. R to Q Kt 3rd (ch) is 2. Kt to Q 6th, interposing, and discovering checkmate.

AB S (Telford).—We have pleasure in complying with your request.

ALPHA.—Your views about modern chess-matches are precisely the same as ours. Problems in five moves are not popular now, and very few composers attempt to construct them.

VA (U.S.).—You will find that Problem No. 1946 is correct. The solution has probably reached you ere now.

EH (Rawtenstall).—There is only one English chess monthly that we know of—the *British Chess Magazine*, published by John Wilkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

LT (El Paso Club, Colorado Springs).—Problem No. 1944 cannot be solved by way of 1. Q to Q 7th.

AM (Nottingham).—Many thanks. Your contributions are always welcome. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1947 received from VA (U.S.) and T M W (S.S. Canada, Port Said).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1949 received from E Holt, W J Eggleston, Zero (Woolwich), and A Gaillard.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1950 received from A Gaillard, F Johnston, and John Tucker.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1951 received from B R Wood, An Old Hand, H K Awdry, J G Anstee, S Lowndes, F G Parsloe, W Hillier, R J Vines, W J Rudman, W H F Johnson, F Johnston, Sudbury (Suffolk), C Edmundson, J Ainsworth, G W Law, C Oswald, R Gray, Jupiter Junior, Elsie, Shadforth, Lulu, E London, Ben Nevis, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Blacklock, E Casella (Paris), S Farrant, E Elsbury, O Darragh, R Tweddell, L L Greenaway, T H Holdren, H H Noyes, G Fosbrooke, A M Colborne, Capt. Clara Streeter, Fire Plug, Dr F St. Norman, Rumbelow, James Dobson, Alpha, Julia Short, G A Ballingall, R H Brooks, G A (Banchurch), A Kentish Man, C W Milsom, and N Harris.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1950.

WHITE.

1. R to B 5th
2. Kt to Q B 4th
3. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

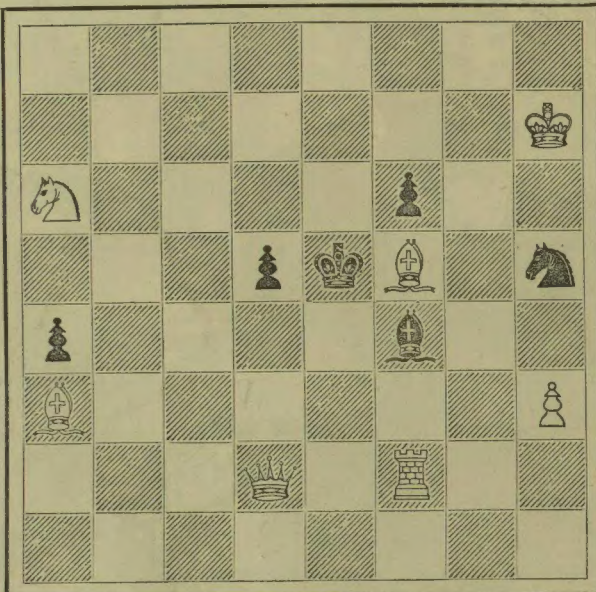
- Kt takes R*
- Any move

* If Black play 1. Kt takes Kt, White continues with 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch) and 3. B to Q Kt 4th, mate; if 1. Kt takes B, then 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch), and 3. Kt to Q B 4th, mate.

PROBLEM No. 1953.

By D. W. CLARK (Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently at Nottingham, between Mr. A. MARRIOTT and another Amateur.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. E.)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Q takes Kt | B takes B |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. Q takes B | Q to B 2nd |
| 3. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | 20. Q to Q 3rd | P to K R 3rd |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 21. B to R 4th | Kt to K 2nd |
| 5. P to B 3rd | B to R 4th | 22. Q R to Kt sq | Q takes R P |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | | |
| 7. Castles | P takes P | | |
| 8. Q to Kt 3rd | Q to B 3rd | | |
| 9. B to K Kt 5th | | | |

We prefer P to K 5th at this point.

9. Kt takes P Q to Kt 3rd

10. Kt takes P P to Q Kt 4th

Black's defence is weak throughout.

The best line of play here is 10. B takes Kt, followed by 11. P to K B 3rd.

11. Kt takes P R to Q Kt sq

12. Q to R 3rd P to Q 3rd

13. P to K 5th B to Q Kt 5th

14. Q to R 4th B to Q 2nd

15. Kt takes B P (ch) K to B sq

16. P to K 6th

Correctly played.

16. P takes P

17. Kt takes P (ch) B takes Kt

White mated in two moves.

The next meeting of the Counties Chess Association, which is to be held at Lamington, is now definitely fixed for the week commencing Oct. 24. Messrs. Coker, Ellis, Ranken, Skipworth, and Wayte have already, we hear, signified their intention of being present, and the competition for first honours is, therefore, likely to be a keen one. It is to be hoped that Ireland and Scotland will be represented at the meeting, and that Messrs. Macdonnell, Owen, and Thorold will not be absent from the lists. In a quiet unpretentious way the Counties Chess Association is largely assisting the spread of chess in the English provinces, and it deserves the cordial support of everyone interested in the progress of the game.

The excessive heat of the past week has caused, and most people will think justified, several adjournments of play in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort. As we write, the score is—Blackburne, 1; Zukertort, 4; drawn, 3.

Brentano's Chess Monthly for July has come to hand, and, like its predecessors, it is fraught with much to amuse and enlighten us; but the announcement of the retirement of Mr. Carpenter from the problem department will be received with universal regret. We know of no composer of problems better qualified for such a post than the recluse of Tarrytown. His knowledge of the past and current literature of the art is probably unequalled among his contemporaries, but the scheme of Brentano's problem department is conceived on a scale too vast to be sustained, month after month, by any amateur whose hours of leisure are limited. In the emergency caused by Mr. Carpenter's retirement, Messrs. Allen and Barnes have acquitted themselves with credit in their selection of problems for the current number. Herr Falkbeer's "Sketches from the Chess World" are continued, and, we are glad to note, are to be continued, and M. Delannoy's fanciful pictures of the worthies of the Café de la Régence are brought to a conclusion. Games, problems, and editorial notes make up the other contents of an excellent number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 22, 1861), with two codicils (dated Jan. 2, 1871, and June 9, 1873), of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., J.P., D.L., late of Oulton Park, Tarporley, Cheshire, who died on April 5 last, at his town residence, No. 28a, Albemarle-street, was proved on May 31 last at the Chester district registry by Sir Philip Le Belward Egerton, the son, and Henry Reginald Corbet, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Anna Elizabeth Egerton, an immediate legacy of £1000, certain furniture, plate, and effects (but part only for life), and Broxton Old Hall as a residence for life; to his son Rowland, some shares in the Macclesfield Canal, a farm in Buckinghamshire, and his collection of minerals, natural history, and curiosities; he is also to receive the sale money of his collection of fossil fishes. This collection, if his friend the Earl of Enniskillen survives him, is directed to be offered at a valuation price to the British Museum, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in succession; but, if the Earl of Enniskillen predeceases him, it is to be first offered to the person or body corporate who shall have purchased the Earl's collection of fossil fishes, as it is their mutual wish they should go together; to the Geological Society of London his collection of original drawings of fossil fishes; and pecuniary legacies to his two daughters. The testator, after confirming the settlement made by him of the Oulton Park estate, devises all his real estate to the use of his eldest son, the said Philip Le Belward, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities and the heirs male of their bodies; and the residue of the personal estate he bequeaths to his said eldest son. The deceased was a trustee of the British Museum, Antiquary to the Royal Academy, and Colonel of the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1872), with two codicils (dated Oct. 31 and Nov. 4, 1879), of the Right Hon. Sir William Milbourne James, P.C., one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by William Christopher James, the son, and George Salis Schwabe, the son-in-law, the acting executors, the net value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £36,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Maria James, £500 and his town and country residences, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; but his daughter, Mrs. Mary Jaqueline Schwabe, may select any articles therefrom to the value of £100; to his said daughter, £5000; and the residue of his property, whether real or personal, to his said son for his absolute use.

The will (dated March 23, 1881) of Mr. William Grimwood Mantle, of the firm of Staggs and Mantle, Leicester House, Leicester-square, who died on May 25 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Edward Seaman, Robert Flick, and Harry Dowding, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £280,000. The testator desires to be buried at Rendham, Suffolk, and a tombstone of Aberdeen granite of the weight of from a ton to a ton and a half to be placed over his remains; he bequeaths to his daughter Amy £100,000, and all his plate, pictures, furniture, and household effects of every kind; £1000 to the Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, the income to be devoted annually as a prize to one of the pupils trained in the college for an essay, in English, on any subject to be selected by the trustees; £1000 to Charing-cross Hospital; £500 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Ladies' College, Girton, Cambridge, and the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, Finsbury-square; £200 each to the Westminster Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton-road, St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, the Paralytic Hospital, Queen-square, and the Ipswich Hospital; £100 to the Lowestoft Hospital; and a large number of legacies and annuities, many of considerable amount, to nephews, nieces, partner, executors, clerks, porters, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his said daughter for life, then as to one fourth for the children of his deceased sister Betsy Heffer; one fourth for the children of his deceased sister Mary Ann Smith, one fourth for the children of his deceased sister Emma Wightman, and one fourth for the children of his deceased sister Susannah Seaman.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Johnson Borman, late of Swallow, Lincolnshire, who died on May 9 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Joseph Borman, the son, William Henry Coates, and Frederick Ellis, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator leaves all his real estate to his said son; and there are legacies to cousins and others. As to the residue of the personality, he gives one sixth to his said son, and one sixth upon trust for each of his five daughters, Ellen Mary, Sarah Rosamond, Maria, Elizabeth Ann, and Louisa.

The will (dated June 10, 1872) of Mr. Thomas Hennell, formerly of Coventry and Kenilworth, but late of Ellersville, Woodfield-avenue, Streatham, ribbon manufacturer, who died on May 29 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Edward Herbert Draper and John Hennell, the nephew, the executors, the net personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testator, after giving a few legacies, gives the residue of his property, real and personal, as to one half, to his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Draper, absolutely, and as to the other half upon trust for her for life, and at her death for her children.

The will (dated July 12, 1877) of Mr. Robert Bunch, formerly her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, but late of Caracas in Venezuela, her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident there, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Bunch, the widow, the Rev. Harcourt Skrine and Edward Young Western, the executors, the net personal estate amounting to nearly £14,000. The testator gives to his executors £50 each; to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and £500; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death for his daughter, Helen Baldock Bunch.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1876), with two codicils (dated March 8 and June 2, 1881), of Mr. Solomon Alexander Hart, R.A., late of No. 36, Fitzroy-square, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by Alexander Brodie, Frederick Richard Pickersgill, R.A., and Arthur Wagg, the executors, the net value of the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 Consols to the Plymouth Jewish Congregation; £20 to his servant, Kate Trim; £100 to each of his executors; an additional £200 to Mr. Brodie, and the testator hopes and trusts he will oblige him by supervising the publication of his "Recollections," upon which he was engaged, if he should not have sent it to press in his lifetime; and the residue of his property upon trust to pay the income to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Hart, the widow of his late brother, Lemon Asher Hart (known as Charles Hart), of Baltimore, for life, and at her death the capital for his brother's children in equal shares.

The will of the late Mr. Henry Pease, of Pierrepont, Darlington, and Stanhope Castle, Weardale, formerly M.P. for South Durham, has been proved at Durham, the net personalty being declared to be £360,489 17s. 9d.

THE MERSEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament to connect Liverpool and Birkenhead by means of a Direct Railway.

CAPITAL £800,000, viz., £250,000 in 25,000 Shares of £20 each, and £216,000 in Debentures, of which 30,000 Shares are now offered for Public Subscription.

Price of Issue, Par or £20 per Share, payable £1 per Share on Application, £4 on Allotment, and the Balance as follows:—£4 on Sept. 29, 1881; £4 on March 29, 1882; £4 on Sept. 29, 1882; £3 on Dec. 29, 1882.

All or any of the Instalments may be paid in advance, and Interest at 5 per cent per annum will be allowed on amounts so paid.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. HENRY CECIL RAIKES (Chairman). The Right Hon. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE (Deputy-Chairman).

The Right Hon. Lord BRABOURNE (Deputy-Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway and Director of the Metropolitan Railway).

EMANUEL BOUTCHER, Esq. (Messrs. Boucher, Mortimore, and Co., London and Liverpool).

O. G. MOTT, Esq., The Park, Birkenhead (Director of the Great Western Railway).

GEORGE CAVENTISH TAYLOR, Esq. (Director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway).

Another Director of the Great Western Railway will be nominated hereafter by their Board.

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LONDON OFFICES—9, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER. LIVERPOOL OFFICES—14, COOK-STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

The MERSEY RAILWAY COMPANY has been incorporated by Act of Parliament for the purpose of constructing and working a direct Railway between the centres of Birkenhead and Liverpool.

The Railway, which will be a little over two and a half miles in length, is shown in red upon the map accompanying the Prospectus. Under an agreement with the London and North-Western Railway Company, it will form a junction at Tranmere with the Birkenhead Joint Railway of the London and North-Western and Great Western Railway Companies, and, passing through Birkenhead and under the River Mersey, will, for the present, terminate in Church-street, Liverpool, near to the Central Station of the Midland, Great Northern, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies.

The Great Western Railway Company, recognising the value and importance of this undertaking, as connecting the railway at Birkenhead with Liverpool, and affording their system of railways a ready access to that city, have agreed to nominate two of their Directors to represent them on the Mersey Railway Board, as evidence of the interest which the Company take in the successful accomplishment of the object in view.

Liverpool, with a population of 681,336, and Birkenhead, with a population of 82,216, exclusive of the suburbs, forming together the second port in the United Kingdom, and provided, at an expenditure of over £16,000,000, with the finest dock accommodation in the world, are at present connected only by railway via Runcorn, a distance of over thirty miles, and by the steam ferry-boats crossing the Mersey.

The report of the Mersey Dock Board just issued gives the total number of vessels which entered and left the Mersey during the last twelve months as 20,249, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,893,948 tons, being an increase of 369,415 tons over the preceding year.

The railway route is so circuitous as to be practically unused, except when the ferry-boats are delayed by fog or storm.

The ferry-boats, starting as they do at a considerable distance from the business centres, and liable to risks and delays in case of fogs and storms, from an imperfect means of communication.

The docks at Birkenhead, which have cost the Mersey Dock Board over £6,000,000, show, by the accounts of that board, but a small return upon the capital expended upon them, in comparison with those in Liverpool, in consequence of the great inconvenience and expense of transhipping and barging goods across the river.

The suburbs of Birkenhead are much sought after for residential purposes, but are at present inconvenient in consequence of the want of more rapid and certain communication with Liverpool, such as the proposed railway will afford.

Even in the face of these disadvantages the existing traffic across the river is enormous, being estimated at upwards of 20,000,000 of passengers and over 750,000 tons of goods per annum.

The Mersey Railway, running as it will in a direct line between the business centres on both sides of the river, and with most convenient passenger stations at Tranmere, and in the neighbourhood of Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, and in Lord-street and Church-street, near to the central station in Liverpool, will place these centres within ten minutes of each other by commodious and well-lighted trains, running at intervals of a few minutes in each direction. The tunnel will be thoroughly ventilated throughout.

It is also intended, by means of Stations near Woodside, Birkenhead, and near St. George's Dock, Liverpool, to provide rapid through communication for goods of all kinds between the docks on both sides of the river.

The connection with the Joint Railway at Birkenhead will, for the first time, open up a through route for passengers and goods from the whole of the Great Western Railway system to Liverpool, and a much more direct connection between Liverpool, Chester, and the coal-fields of North and South Wales by the Great Western and the London and North-Western Railways.

It will also considerably shorten the distance by railway between Liverpool and Ireland via Holyhead.

Such an improvement in the railway communication, and the removal of the delays and uncertainties at present existing, will lead to an immense development of traffic, sufficient to tax to the utmost the carrying powers both on the existing and improved routes; and it may be fairly expected that the Mersey Railway will, as soon as opened, have one of the largest traffics per mile in the United Kingdom, both in passengers and goods, so that it cannot fail to be a safe and remunerative investment.

The traffic is estimated as follows:—Taking the through fare by rail from Church-street, Liverpool, to Tranmere, Birkenhead, at an average of 2d. per passenger.

13,000,000 of passengers per annum, at an average fare of 2d. each .. £108,333 500,000 tons of goods per annum, at 1s. per ton .. 25,000 Parcels and sundries .. 6,000

Estimated gross receipts .. £139,333 Deduct 50 per cent for working expenses .. 69,666

Estimated net receipts .. £69,667 Deduct 5 per cent interest on £216,000 debentures .. 10,800

Net balance .. £58,867

Equal to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum upon the share capital of £650,000.

Evidence in favour of a railway under the Mersey has been given before Select Committees of the House of Commons by the late Sir William Jackson, Bart., of Birkenhead; Sir Edward W. Watkin, Bart.; Mr. Brocklebank, late Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board; Mr. Shand, Director of the Liverpool Central and the Manchester and Sheffield Railways; Mr. Hind, late Chairman of the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners; the late Mr. Laird, M.P. for Birkenhead; Mr. Allport, Manager of the Midland Railway; Mr. Oakley, Manager of the Great Northern Railway; Mr. Underdown, Manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; and many others, all of whom expressed very strong opinions as to the necessity for such a railway and the large amount of traffic which it would necessarily command.

The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee in 1874, stated as follows:—

"The best and most direct communication with Birkenhead is of great importance to the district, and if that communication be completed by the execution of the work for which Parliamentary authority has been obtained—I mean the tunnel under the Mersey—that, in my opinion, will render it of an importance to the district that cannot be overrated."

The right honourable gentleman made the following remarks at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, April, 1878:—

"In the case of the Mersey, the town of Liverpool has been compelled to spend £5,000,000 in connecting the docks of Birkenhead with Liverpool, and that £5,000,000 returns only 1 per cent. But if there was a tunnel, the Docks of Birkenhead would be the Docks of Liverpool. You have invited me here, who am connected by residence and property with North Wales, and we want you to connect us with Liverpool as our capital. North Wales has got minerals in abundance, but it does not raise food enough for its own population. We are exporting stone and slate, iron and coal, clay, fire-brick, and every description of brick. Such is its capacity for exporting, that if you only come there you may in time export the whole of North Wales. Do not compel us to send these things round twenty or thirty miles, and you will establish a claim to be remembered in the hearts of the Welsh people, who, I assure you, are most grateful."

The authorised railway runs for the greater part of its length on each side of the river under the public streets, so that the private property to be acquired will be comparatively little.

With a view to testing the nature of the strata to be encountered in the construction of the tunnel under the river, a series of borings has been carried out by the engineers, which show that the whole of the tunnel under the Mersey, and nearly the whole of the underground railway approaches on either side, will pass through the new red sandstone rock, leaving a minimum of 25 ft. of solid rock between the crown of the tunnel and the bottom of the river.

In order to prepare for the commencement of the Railway, and to further investigate the character of the strata, two shafts of large diameter have been sunk, one at Woodside, Birkenhead, and the other at St. George's Dock, Liverpool; and, from these shafts, test headings have been driven in the rock, and the necessary crosscuts for communicating with the main tunnel have been commenced. These shafts and headings also show that the works of the river tunnel will be through sandstone rock of a solid character.

The Company having decided, before proceeding with the main tunnel, to put down duplicate and very powerful pumping plant, so as to avoid delays in carrying on the work, this machinery, with the necessary buildings connected therewith, a description of which will be found in the annexed report of the engineers, is now complete and at work on the Birkenhead side, and is almost complete at Liverpool.

A contract has been entered into, providing for the completion of the authorised railway, with land, stations, and rolling stock, for the amount of the Company's capital, after making full provision for all incidental expenses and contingencies.

The works will be carried out by Mr. John Waddell, the well-known contractor, of Edinburgh, who has had very extensive experience in the construction of railways and tunnels, and who undertakes to complete them by August, 1883.

If no allotment of shares be made the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had at the Company's Offices, and of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors; and the Acts of Parliament and contract for construction and all other contracts and agreements relating to the Company may be seen at the office of Messrs. Baxter and Co., 5 and 6, Victoria-street, Westminster.

ENGINEERS' REPORT.

To the Directors of the Mersey Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions to test the nature of the strata through which this Railway, as authorised by Parliament, will pass, we have carried out a series of borings, which has enabled us to fix the position of the top of the rock under the River Mersey. This rock we find to extend not only throughout the river tunnel, but, with unimportant exceptions, throughout the land tunnels also, and we have been enabled so to arrange the levels as to give a minimum thickness of 25 feet and an average of 30 feet of rock above the crown of the tunnel.

We have also been enabled, by the shafts which have been sunk, and by the headings and crosscuts driven therefrom, to ascertain the nature of the rock to be dealt with, and which we find to be new red sandstone of a solid and compact character, favourable for tunnelling, and yielding only a comparatively moderate quantity of water, which will be much reduced by tubbing and lining.

The shafts, which have been sunk to their full depth of about 180 ft., well below the lowest point of the main tunnel, which will be drained into them, are each supplied with a pumping set, consisting of two pumps, each twenty inches in diameter and having a stroke of six feet, to which is now being added, to provide against contingencies and prevent delay in pushing forward the works, a duplicate pumping set, consisting of two pumps, each thirty inches in diameter, and having a stroke of eight feet in one case and ten feet in the other. As these pumps will be required for the permanent drainage of the tunnel, they are constructed in the most substantial manner, and are driven by compound engines, and supplied with boilers, steam winches, and other fittings of the best design to ensure economy in working.

The pumps, if driven at their full working speed, are capable of discharging from the Birkenhead shaft 5040 gallons, and from the Liverpool shaft 6100 gallons of water per minute, but it is very improbable that they will require to be worked to anything approaching their full capacity.

The contract which has been entered into provides for a double tunnel of full dimensions, properly lined and well ventilated and drained, for the completion of the drainage heading, for permanent way and ballast of the best description, and for all necessary passenger and goods stations and rolling stock for the efficient working of the traffic.

The works, which are to be completed by August, 1883, have been entrusted to Mr. John Waddell, of Edinburgh, a contractor of large experience, and in whom we have every confidence.

We would, in conclusion, remark that our further investigation of all the details of this important undertaking confirms our opinion that the work can be executed by the date above-mentioned, and that the railway, when constructed, will command one of the largest traffics for its length in the United Kingdom.

We are, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

JAMES BRUNLEES. CHARLES DOUGLAS FOX.

Westminster, July 4, 1881.

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ANNUAL SUMMER SALE NOW PROCEEDING.

SILKS, COSTUMES, DRESS MATERIALS, MANTLES, &c., will be OFFERED at REDUCED PRICES.

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80 pieces of Black and White and Blue and White Silk s. d. 273 pieces of Rich Coloured Duchesse Satins .. per yard 1 0 wide per yard 3 1 1/2

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A guarantee of wear accompanies every yard of the genuine "Louis," from the cheapest quality to the best.

EVER SWEET, PIESSE and LUBIN

have a nice Collection of delicious PERFUMES, with appropriate names and poetry, suitable for presents, with indicative titles, such as the following:—

DAWN OF LOVE.

"Silence o'er the maiden fell, Her beauty lover making; And by her blush, I knew full well, The dawn of love was breaking."

NEVER FORGOTTEN.

"Not long I've known thee, gentle one, Nor often have we met; But in my heart the joy aroused I never can forget."

A MESSENGER OF LOVE.

"Neither too little nor too much This message shall convey; Go! mute ambassador of love, And speed thee on thy way!"

TO THEE!

"Could I haste the coming Spring, Ev'ry rare and pretty thing, Ev'ry flow'r that's sweet—I'd bring To thee."

LOVE'S ERRAND.

"Go, lovely rose! Tell her that wastes her time, and me, That now she knows, When I resemble her to thee, How sweet, and fair, she seems to be."

THINK OF ME.

"Though the world may bid us sever, And we dwell in distant climes; Yet the heart will murmur ever, Think of me, of me sometimes."

Together with about 100 others for choice, all as good as the above, equally suitable for lady or gentleman. Obtainable of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the world.

PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

CAMPBIRE NUTS.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

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Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Marechale, Ess. Bouquet, Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 157A, New Bond-street, London, W.

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COLOGNE (Registered), for the Boudoir, Ball-room, and Handkerchief. Price 3s. per Bottle. James Lewis, Manufacturer, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

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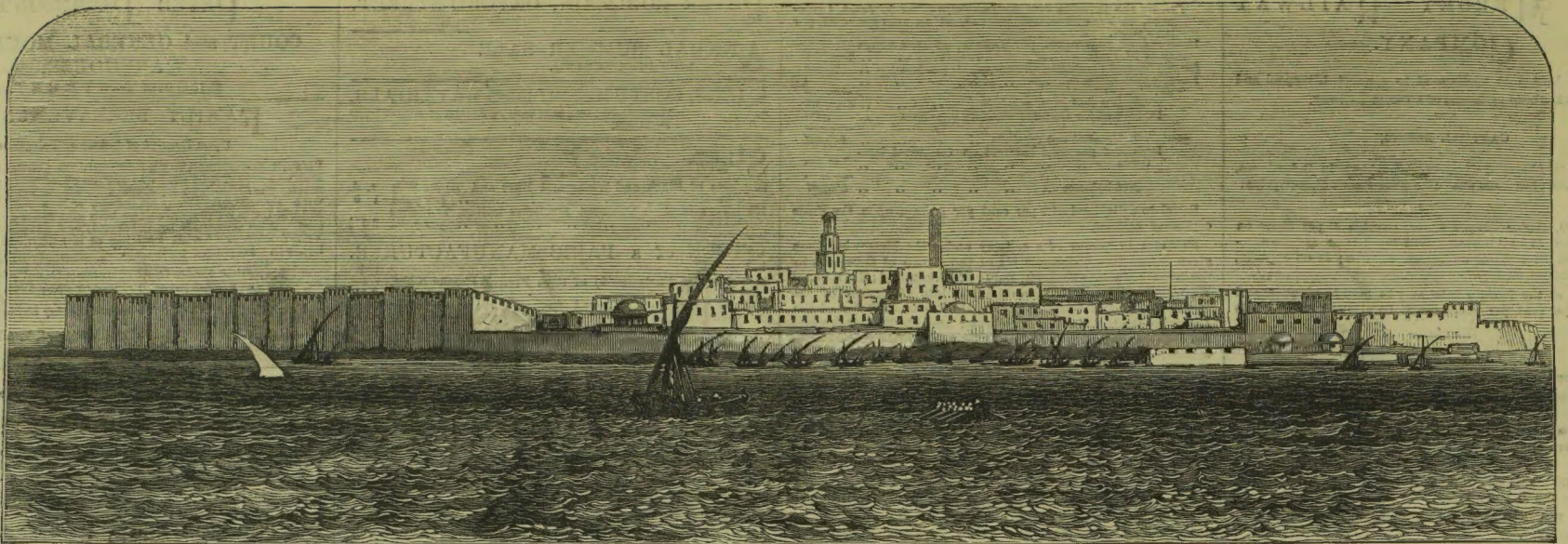
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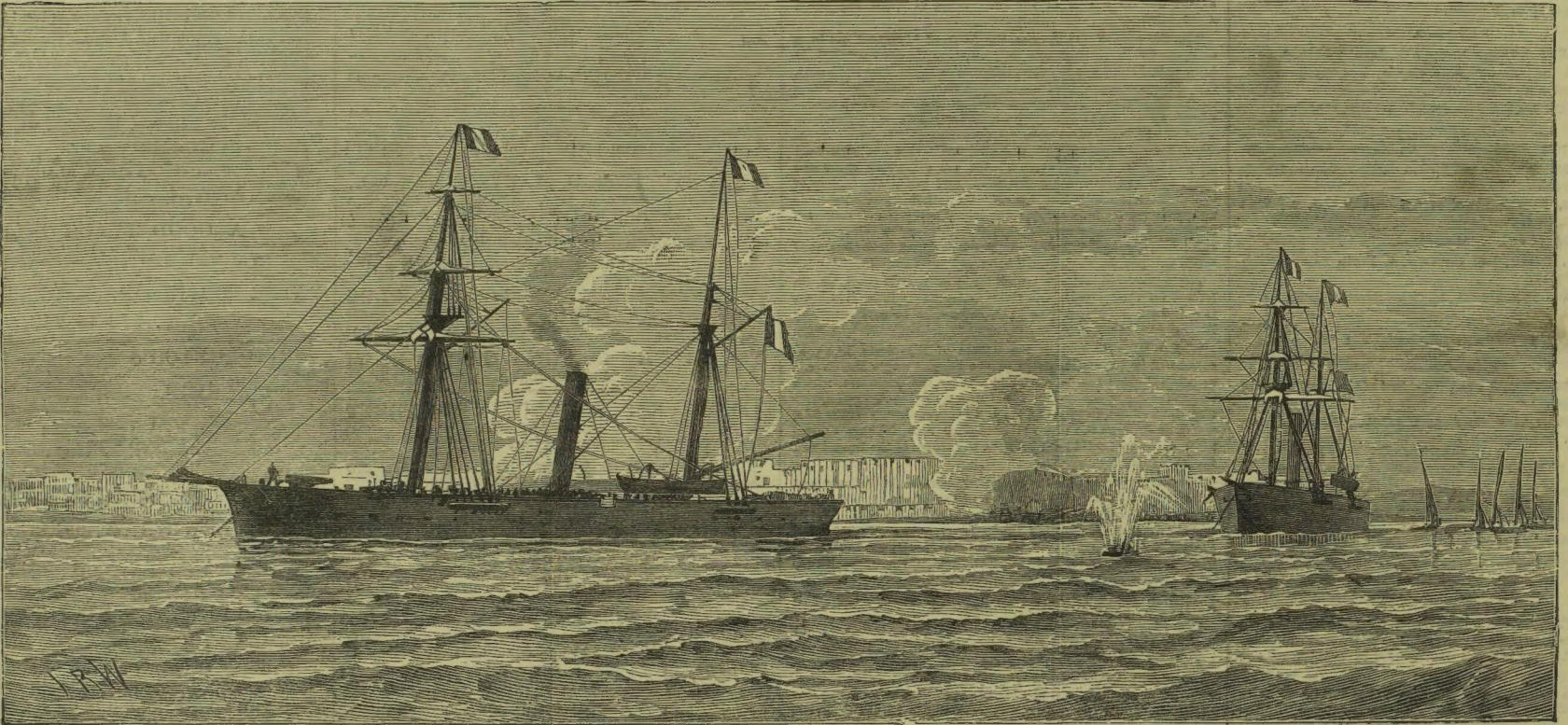
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THE FRENCH IN TUNIS: THE TOWN OF SFAX, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.—SEE PAGE 86.



THE FRENCH IN TUNIS: BOMBARDMENT OF SFAX BY THE FRENCH GUN-BOATS.—SEE PAGE 86.



ASSAULT ON GERMAN STUDENTS BY SLAVS AT KUCHELBAD, NEAR PRAGUE.—SEE PAGE 86.